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MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII. MILWAUKEE, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1860. NUMBER 87.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $5;—Weekly, $1.50

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,

Publishers and Proprietors.

T. S. JERMAIN ..... M. M. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1860

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Departure.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
7:45 A. M.	11:50 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	7:50 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

7:00 A. M.	6:10 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	1:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
10:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

7:45 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	1:25 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
8:00 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
FOND DU LAC & MILWAUKEE.		
7:45 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	
3:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of propeller steamers leave one each day—from Bowman's dock, foot of East Water street, connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Three steamers, with good accommodations, leave from Chicago and Milwaukee transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The steamer *Gazelle* leaves Olmsted's dock, every morning at 10 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The new steamer *Ogontz* makes weekly trips to the above port, starting from Olmsted's dock.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

THIS IS NO BOAST, but PLAIN WORD TRUE.

To Mail Subscribers.

THE FIGURES on the **Printed Address** indicate **the time to which you have paid.** For instance: **26 Ap 61,** means paid to the 26th of April, 1861. Subscribers will please examine these labels, as by doing so they will be **always posted,** and, if they wish to, can renew before the time to which they have paid expires, or notify us that we may make in giving credit, **and have the same rectified at once.**

☞ *We stop all subscriptions when the time paid for is out*—and no paper is sent unless the money accompanies the order.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

☞ **For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.** ☜

News Digest.

The Charleston Convention made no progress yesterday, further than disposing of the contested delegation question—the DOUGLAS delegation from Illinois, and the DEAN RICHMOND delegation from New York being admitted to seats. A despatch from Charleston states that the Committee on Platforms have re-published the Cincinnati Platform, and will probably report a compromise, to unite the different factions. The same despatch says that DOUGLAS' nomination is considered certain.

Details of the recent disastrous conflagration in Woodstock, N. B., have been received. One hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed, situated in the business part of the town. The loss is estimated at between $400,000 and $500,000, on which there is an insurance of $150,000.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Texas, held on the San Jacinto battle-ground recently, General SAM. HOUSTON was nominated as the People's candidate for President.

HON. TOM CORWIN made a speech of a moderate and conciliating character in the House yesterday.

GOV. ROBINSON, Chairman of the Vermont Delegation at Charleston, died of apoplexy yesterday.

The Charleston Convention.

This body, after being three days in session, got so far, yesterday, as to decide who were *bona fide* members, and then adjourned until to-day. Thus far, the signs are favorable to DOUGLAS. He has an undoubted majority, and possibly two-thirds of the Convention in his favor. But the platform is to be adopted before any ballotings for candidates can take place; and the committee charged with the solution of the preliminary problem, have *rejected* the Cincinnati platform, and talk of interpolating a *Dred Scott* plank. Mr. DOUGLAS has announced that he will not accept a nomination on such a platform; and the Southern extremists declare that they will take up with nothing less. We shall doubtless learn to-day what the platform is to be, and perhaps the name of the candidate who will occupy it.

IN VERY BAD TASTE.—The Detroit *Free Press* published an account of the religious revival now going on in some parts of Michigan, and attempted to burlesque it. The whole thing was indicative of a very low taste—a worse moral sensibility and an utter disregard of the feelings of the reading community. This article is copied, with evident relish, by the *News*, who thinks it a nut of great value. Our bump of veneration may not be as large as some, but we confess we cannot see the smartness of a deliberate attempt to cast ridicule upon religion, and believe that the editor who wrote and the paper who applauds and copies are both deserving of considerable more contempt than we have time to spend on them.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Our State papers come to us, nearly all of them, with notices of citizens leaving, or getting ready to leave, for Pike's Peak. There seems to be a fresh impetus given to the tide of emigration. We know of no fresh inducements in the Pike's Peak region; indeed, now that the sober truth has come to us, we think some of our own peaks, and all of our plains are quite as productive of gold to the industrious.

WOLVES.—BOB MCCONNELL, of Madison, caught five young wolves in the town of Blooming Grove last Friday, and has claimed the reward authorized by law for their scalps. BOB is quite a hero in his way, having fought the two parental wolves alone, while his comrades made vigorous use of their pedal extremities.

SAINT CROIX NAVIGATION.—The Prescott *Democrat* of Wednesday last says the steamboat *Charles Rogers* was expected there that day, to run on the Saint Croix; that Captain GREEN is going to Lake Winnebago to procure a boat for the Saint Croix trade; and that the *H. S. Allen* will begin running from Prescott to Taylor Falls next Monday.

LA POINTE COUNTY.—This county, the last to be heard from in our State, is reported to have given 12 majority for SLOAN. This leaves Judge DIXON just *eighty-six* votes ahead in a poll of 120,000. Decidedly, a close fit.

A VALUABLE BOTTLE OF WINE.—A friend in Bremen has sent the editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* a bottle of wine, said to be 228 years old. Suppose that it cost originally twenty cents, it is ascertained that the bottle, calculating the interest and adding it annually, would now be worth $788,411,92.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

Morrill's Great Tariff Speech—Black and the Ceroode Committee—Douglas Counted Out at Charleston—He is Serene and Sanguine—The Next Census, etc.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

EDS. COM.:—Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a Tariff speech to-day, in support of his Bill before the House, which commanded the general admiration of the members, including Pennsylvania. Large numbers were subscribed for before the termination of its delivery.

The House was in the possession of a quorum to-day, and refused to adjourn over. An understanding prevails among the members to ignore important business, and make speeches.

Attorney General Black was upon the floor of the House to-day, in consultation with Covode and Winslow of the corruption investigating committee, and while there, Winslow made an attempt to ascertain how the *Herald* obtained all the evidence taken before that committee. It came out that in some cases the witnesses furnished it themselves. The Attorney General was anxious to ascertain the exact form of oath that is administered to witnesses, and learned that they were sworn in the regular form to tell the truth, and were not sworn to confine it to the Committee. This mode of quibbling shows to what desperate extremes the Administration is driven.

The Committee on Public Expenditures, of which Haskin is Chairman, about to investigate the whole subject of the transportation of Army stores to Utah, during the difficulties there for the last few years. Lieutenant Dudley, of the dragoon corps, will be the first witness called.

All the despatches from Charleston to-day indicate that Douglas is counted out entirely. The Little Giant was about the Capitol to-day, as talkative and apparently indifferent about the result as though he cared nothing about the matter. He contents himself by saying that the *Constitution* can do as it pleases. His friends will never cry quarter, nor strike their colors, nor compromise, nor explain, nor apologize. This means squatter sovereignty and Douglas or nothing. Judge Douglas was forty-seven years of age to-day. This is also Mr. Buchanan's birthday.

Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the taking of the census, has issued his instructions to marshals throughout the United States to commence the work of taking the census on the first day of June, and to have the work complete before the 1st of October and forbids their communicating the same to individuals for publication or any other purpose. S. P.

—Cincinnati Commercial.

A Family Destroyed by Indians.

The following letter received by Dr. David Rutter, a well known physician, in this city, from G. T. Turnley, of the U. S. Army, at Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, we present entire, in the hope that it may be of service in opening a communication between the survivors of the shocking massacre referred to, and their relatives in the States, some of them believed to reside in this region. Any of our readers who are possessed of information as to the whereabouts of the persons named, brothers of Edward Millimore, will do a humane act by bringing this to their notice:

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Feb. 1, 1860.

To Aaron Millimore, Ira Millimore, and James Millimore, Chicago, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN:—Your brother, Mr. Edward Millimore, was travelling with his family on the route 100 miles north of Salt Lake City last August, and on the 31st of that month the Indians (or Mormons, disguised as such,) attacked and massacred Edward Millimore, his wife Catherine Millimore, and his children, viz: James Millimore, aged 17 years; William Millimore, aged 11; Albert Millimore, aged 8; Mary Ella Millimore, aged 4; and the babe, not named, 3 months old.

There survived, Fanny, 24 years old; George, 18 years old; Elouza, 15 years old, and Nelson, 13 years old.

Nelson and *Elouza* are now living at my house, and desire to remain with me and accompany me to Chicago, and have requested me to write this letter to you, Gentlemen, as being their uncles, which I accordingly do, and send the same through my father-in-law, Dr. David Rutter. The children would like to hear from you or any one of you.

Respectfully,

G. T. TURNLEY, U. S. A.

Dr. David Rutter will confer a favor by finding out the residences of the persons addressed in this letter and have the same delivered.

G. T. T.

We are requested to state that any person seeking information relative to these parties, can obtain further information by calling on Dr. David Rutter, 116 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—*Chicago Tribune of yesterday.*

FEMALE "REGULATORS."—On Friday night of last week, fifteen young men and five young women, went to the house of Elisha Whipple, in the south part of Portland, we are informed, broke it open, and took one of the girls, a young woman, out of bed and tarred and feathered her. The reason alleged for the act is that she was of a disreputable character, and the house was disorderly.

The perpetrators were on Wednesday all arrested and brought before Justice Young, of this village, and gave bail for their appearance at the next criminal court. For the credit of the crowd engaged in the act, perhaps we should say that we were informed that the women did the tarring and feathering—the men modestly retiring while the ceremony was being performed.

As far as we were able to learn the facts, Mr. Whipple some time since lost his wife, and was left with a family of small children, and this young woman who had been living away, came home to help take care of the family, and recently suspicion has been excited that the house was disorderly; and this refined method was adopted by the young people of the neighborhood to reform it.

The reports are conflicting, but however bad the house has been, there are but few women, we apprehend, that would let themselves down so low as to engage in such an enterprise, with a gang of young or old men; and there is but little in the transaction that is redeeming, even, so far as it regards the men.—*Westfield (N. Y.) Republican.*

JUDGE POTTER IN BURLINGTON.—Hon. John F. Potter arrived in this village last Saturday. He was going to his home in East Troy, where he will remain about a week, and then return to Washington. His appearance created considerable excitement, even in this quiet village, and people seemed as eager to catch a sight of his face, and manifested as much curiosity as they would have done had a menagerie come to town with banners flying, music sounding, and wild beasts howling. He stopped here a few hours, and passed on quietly to his home. He has all the way avoided notoriety, and display. In Chicago they had made preparations for a grand reception, but he managed to give them the slip, being desirous of avoiding notoriety. His course in this respect—though many are disappointed in consequence—is worthy of all praise, and although thousands stand ready to lionize him, he seems desirous of avoiding all public demonstrations.—*Burlington Gazette, April 23.*

THE REPUBLICAN WIGWAM.—The great hall being erected by the Republicans of Chicago for the accommodation of the National Convention, rapidly approaches completion, and will be done in time.

The Committee having the matter in charge request the collectors to hurry up with their papers, and to bring in the money as fast as they obtain it.

The building will contain 12,000 people. The accommodations for the delegates and the reporters will be excellent. The ladies will have a seated gallery for their accommodation. The gentlemen spectators will have first-rate standing up places.

Severe tests of the strength and safety of the building were made yesterday, and the Committee will have the building perfectly secure in every respect.—*Chicago Democrat of yesterday.*

NEARLY DROWNED—RESCUED BY A MILWAUKEEAN.—The Oshkosh *Democrat* of Tuesday says:

"Yesterday afternoon, as some small children were playing on a lot of saw logs, lying in the river at Neenah, at the upper end of the village, a little girl who had ventured out to the outermost logs, fell into the river.—After several attempts she succeeded in getting hold of a log so as to sustain herself for a few moments, and Mr. Edward Miller, of the Northwestern Type Foundry, at Milwaukee, who happened to be passing at the time with a team, jumped from his buggy, and by carefully stepping from log to log, succeeded in reaching and pulling her out of the water. But for this timely assistance she would probably have been drowned."

SOME OF THE CATHOLIC JOURNALS are loud in the praise of Mr. Grow, for his untiring perseverance in defending the son of toil from the land monopolist. No man deserves it more.

THE CITY.

The Same Old Subject.

If any of our citizens, when abroad, wish to do Milwaukee justice, and dwell with particular unction on the beautiful private residences of our city, and the praiseworthy taste exhibited by the Milwaukeeans in the adornment of their grounds, let not the important fact that all the horticultural beauty of our city is left at the mercy of the hogs and cows! be passed over in silence. The intelligent reader, who lives in a tenement house and owns nothing but the pot of geraniums that he or she airs every morning on the third story window-sill, will read the commencement of this article, and petulantly exclaim, "There's that old subject again—the hogs and cows! I'm sick of it." The great number of citizens, however, who own and take pride in their gardens, will think otherwise. They have been asking for a year the very simple question, "Must we submit to this thing?" and a kind of Irish echo from the 3rd Ward has answered, "Faith an' ye's musht." It seems incredible that a city incorporate cannot have an ordinance which shall protect it from the worst of nuisances. It seems very strange to us that the concentrated wisdom displayed in our municipal government, is not sufficient to concoct a remedy for this evil which has been talked over and written about until we are all sick of it. The conclusion to which we are driven is not very pleasant, but it seems inevitable—that the entire city must suffer, rather than that the liberties of PAT MALONE'S cow should be interfered with, and PAT MALONE'S vote be trifled with.

Just now the trees which were intended to adorn our sidewalks are getting ready to blossom, flower beds are being stirred and grass plats prepared; but it must be aggravating to the persons who take so much trouble to adorn the city, to see the hungry animals just over the fence patiently waiting for the vernal millenium, that they may ravage and destroy, as of old.

If there is a Councilor in the Board who wishes to immortalize his name, let him ignore city improvements for a few nights, and devote his time and eloquence to the protection of property.

We want a pound and a fire alarm. If the natural instincts of the City Fathers make them fear the former, or if Mr. MALONE'S animals are deserving of more protection than Mr. SMITH'S garden—let some of the officials add boldness to stupidity and say so, so that we may know where we stand.

If we are to go through another Summer with nuisances stalking through every street and creating a miasm under our parlor windows; if our grape vines, and lilac bushes and the maple trees on our sidewalks are to suffer martyrdom in the cause—we pray the advocates of the system to say so in advance, so that our pleading and remonstrating and writing may be saved.

We say it in all humility, we want a pound and a fire alarm. We may be mistaken. Mr. MALONE is willing to swear that we don't want either. But we consider one of the questions sufficiently argued by Mr. MALONE'S cows—and the other becomes a striking—we might say alarming fact—every time a fire occurs, and more frequently when a fire does *not* actually occur.

THE STEAMER CITY OF CLEVELAND.—This elegant steamer, commanded by Capt. W. S. Cross, sailed for Buffalo and intermediate ports on Tuesday night, taking 2,000 barrels flour, 30 tons miscellaneous freight, and *sixty-three* passengers, most of whom were for Buffalo and the East. With so widely esteemed and popular a captain as "BILL CROSS," the *City of Cleveland* would get a large share of the travel between the East and West during the summer season, and certainly as much freight as she could carry, making the round trip between Buffalo, Milwaukee and Chicago. Her passenger accommodations are not surpassed by those of any other steamer on the Lakes, and the voyage, in fine weather, is the most delightful one imaginable. We have scarcely a doubt but that one or two first class steamers would find more profitable employment on this route than any other in which they could be placed at the present time.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This popular place of amusement grows in favor with the public. The theatre is such a neat, cosy and well-arranged one; the orchestra so good; and the performances of the WEBB sisters and BILLY O'NEIL so uniformly excellent, that good audiences attend nightly. A very attractive bill is offered for to-night; Miss EMMA WEBB in the "Four Sisters;" Miss ADA in "Woman's Whims," with her Irish jig; French *pas*, and clever songs; and O'NEIL in his admirable character of "Lord Barney." If you want to enjoy a hearty laugh, go to the Academy of Music to-night.

A PENNY DAILY.—The last local newspaper enterprise is a penny daily. If the *Week'y Milwaukee Democratic Literary Gazette* is to undergo this new move in its novel transition state, the numerous warm friends who were induced to subscribe to it under the delusion that they would be supporting a literary sheet, and afterwards found they were patronizing Democracy—they, alas! may make up their minds to see an occultation of genius most successfully penny wise and pound foolish.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from STRICKLAND & Co., the following books which we shall notice more at length hereafter: "Woman of Worth, a book for girls," New York, W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. "Life before Him, a novel," New York, W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. "Walter Ashwood, a love story," by PAUL SINGVOLK; New York, RUDD & CARLTON.

MUNICIPAL COURT, APRIL 24TH.—Sanford Beach, assault and battery; fine and costs $6 62.

Luther Whitney, violating city ordinance to prevent the removal of stone, sand, earth, &c., from the beach of Lake Michigan; penalty and costs $29,48, or 30 days in jail. Issuing of execution suspended for three days.

NEW AND SPLENDID GOODS.—J. M. ALLCOTT, opposite the SENTINEL office, has just received an invoice of splendid fancy goods including Bohemian glass ware, Indian rubber goods and tortoise shell. We notice also in his window a large and beautiful Aquarium well worth a visit to see.

UNDER the head of "For Sale or to Rent" will be found this morning the notice of a woolen factory, with water power, new and in good order, with dwelling and farm attached, for sale on reasonable terms.

THE EFFECTS OF HARD TIMES.—J. L. DAVIS is selling bleached shirtings at 6 1-4cts per yard, worth 12 1-2cts, also the celebrated York Mills bleached sheetings at 12 1-2cts per yard. 1t

THE FIRST OF MAY is near at hand. Remember that J. L. DAVIS has one of the largest stocks of carpets in the city, which he is selling at astonishingly low prices.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has been established in the town of Plymouth, Juneau county, named "Mount Zion," and BARTHOLOMEW THATCHER appointed post master.

THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.—The Chicago *Times* has got into one of its periodical *stews* about the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. The unmistakable evidence of the prosperity the Grand Haven steamship line is enjoying, and the large tide of travel it is attracting, which formerly flowed through the "Garden City," completely distracts our Illinois cotemporary, and fully accounts for his letting off such spiteful philippics as the following:

"The new time will be made to compete with the lake traffic, and especially that of the Grand Haven ferry—that is to say, the ninety miles of pitching and tossing, nausea and sea sickness, to which the unlucky victim of the Grand Haven route is invariably subjected. Some more comprehensive policy, we think, ought to be adopted by the two boards of the Chicago and Milwaukee line, in order to defeat the cut-throat arrangements of this singular "cut-off." A present loss for a future gain, in running a cheap train, would result, it seems to us, in the permanent good of the company. Any policy to defeat such a route ought to be the policy of the road. If war is to be made, let it be made at all hazards and to the knife. Half measures will only give the enemy courage to renew his attacks and to sustain them."

Whew, what a metaphorical bomb-shell! But, astonishing as it may appear, the Grand Haven route is likely to survive, and indeed gives every indication of a prosperous future. A few facts on this point, which our Chicago cotemporary is respectfully requested not to take too much to heart. The freight business of the route has been so much larger during the past spring than the company anticipated, that the facilities they had provided were incapable of doing it all without additional assistance, and to keep pace with the growing popularity of the route as a channel of transportation, we learn upon good authority, that they contemplate building, or purchasing, a large screw steamer to run in connection with the steamships next Fall and Winter. They have also commenced the erection of new docks and warehouses, the present ones, which a year ago were considered as large as they should need for years, being inadequate even for the business they have been doing the past Spring and Winter. The passenger traffic of the route is just commencing, and is now at least *treble* what it was at this date last year. As a speedy, pleasant and cheap route, it possesses decided advantages over its competitors for the travel between the East and West, and with such odds in its favor is well prepared to enter upon a war of competition with the Chicago routes.

Repairing and Mending Bridges.

For the Sentinel

MILWAUKEE, April 25th, 1860.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—It must be apparent to every casual observer, that the tax-payers of Milwaukee have been too long subjected to the payment of unnecessary expenses; and in nothing have they been more grossly imposed on than in the superintending of Bridges. I am astonished in looking over the reports given in the *News* of the 25th inst., the expenses reaching to the enormous sum of $18,321 62 for the year 1859, when in fact, they require little if any repair during that year. And yet we see the same thing, the same expenditure likely to be again enacted by thy sage representatives of retrenchment and reform.

Now, the question is, will we, as tax-payers, permit this reckless extravagance to remain unchecked, and have to pay in, 1860 double the amount that we did in 1859? The plan which seems to meet with general approbation is, that the repairing and keeping in order of bridges, be let by contract to some competent person, who will give good security for the faithful performance of his duty. The contract to be for one, two or three years, as may be deemed advisable. If this plan was adopted, as may be deemed advisable. If this plan was adopted, it would save money and give general satisfaction, and yet I doubt not but that it would meet with a terrible opposition by part of each Board; it being considered necessary to favor a prominent constituent regardless of expense.

A TAX-PAYER.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A Railroad Meeting was held in the hotel of J. SCHLATTER, on the 23d day of April, 1860, and was attended by a large majority of the tax-payers of the Seventh Ward.

The meeting was organized by electing MATHIAS KROUTHEFFER, Chairman, and NATHAN R. ULMAN, Secretary.

A motion was made and carried, that the Horse Railroad law, which was passed by the Legislature, to be read by the Secretary.

A motion was also made and carried, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to consult with the City Attorney in regard to the railroad running in East Water, Market and River Streets, and that they should act according to his advice.

And on a further motion the committee was authorized to instruct the Councilors of the Seventh Ward to use all their influence in the Council to prevent said railroad from running in any of the above named streets.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as the above committee, VICTOR SCHULTE, CHRISTIAN SALATINE, PETER BOSHAR, MATHIAS KROUTHEFFER and GEO. SMITH.

A motion was made and carried, that the meeting adjourn, and the proceedings be published in all the city papers.

MATHIAS KROUTHEFFER,
Chairman.

NATHAN R. ULMAN, Sec'y.

EXHIBITION OF THE WEST FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.—The exhibition of the West Fourth Ward School on Friday evening last, was one of the most successful things of the kind ever attempted in this city. At an early hour the School Room was absolutely jammed, and by 8 o'clock every window was occupied by the crowd outside. It is calculated that over 150 persons went away unable to obtain even a sight of the performances from the outside of the building.

The room was beautifully decorated with wreaths and festoons of evergreen. The stage presented a very fine effect, the wall behind being hung with oil paintings and engravings, and the two sides lined with plants in full bloom from the green house of Chas. Gifford Esq.

The exercises were of a varied and interesting character, and showed a high degree of culture in writing and elocution. It would be difficult to discriminate where so general an excellence was displayed, and we are but speaking the simple truth, in saying that all acquitted themselves in a very superior manner.

* * * * * * *

At the close of the exercises two of the boys appeared upon the stage, and on behalf of the pupils of the School, presented Mr. James MacAlister, the Principal, with an elegantly bound copy of Chas. Knight's "Half Hours with the Best Authors," in 4 vols. This was quite a surprise to Mr. MacAlister who acknowledged this expression of the esteem and affection of his pupils in a very appropriate and feeling manner.

We understand there is quite a general desire to have the exhibition repeated in some larger hall, where the public can be better accommodated, and we trust that Mr. MacAlister may be induced to consent to the request, as the whole entertainment was one that did both himself and his pupils the highest credit.—*Free Democrat.*

A NORTH-EAST GALE.—The fresh easterly breeze which prevailed through the greater part of yesterday, changed into a north-east blow towards nightfall. The sky was clear, but the temperature cold, the wind searching and the Lake rough.

MCVICKAR & Co., have removed to the lumber yard formerly occupied by W. B. & J. HIBBARD. See advertisement.

OUR "EASTERN CONNECTION" PROJECT.—The Milwaukee SENTINEL, in copying some remarks from this paper on the subject of an eastern connection by railroad for Winona, comments as follows:

"The construction of this Railroad—*which regard is quite probable*—will add an important link to the great chain of the Western Railroads that will at no distant day connect our city with every important point in the thriving young State of Minnesota. Winona is one of the principal grain receiving points on the Upper Mississippi, and a direct railroad communication with Milwaukee would greatly promote its prosperity, and also largely increase the traffic between Milwaukee and the country tributary to Winona."

We can assure our Milwaukee friends that no single project would conduce more to give that city the trade which they desire from Southern Minnesota, than would a direct railroad communication between Winona and Milwaukee. Winona is the principal grain receiving point on the Mississippi above Dubuque. Every year will increase its importance in this respect, until it will become eventually a commercial city of no mean importance. This event will be made doubly sure by the completion of the Transit Railroad—the only east and west trunk road in Minnesota—which is now partially constructed westward from this city, and the final completion of which is only a question of time. With this road in operation, as it will be, Winona will command the trade of the richest portion of the State, far westward, to the fruitful valley of the Minnesota. Next to our own city, Milwaukee may reap the advantages to be derived from this enterprise, provided her business men, with prudent foresight, reach out their hands in a timely effort to secure the trade and sympathies of this growing city and the country surrounding it. The most direct method of accomplishing this object, would be to stimulate and assist the construction of a railroad connecting Winona with the Milwaukee road, which, as we have already shown, is not a work of appalling magnitude.—*Winona Republican, April 23.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—"Life in Spain," by Thornbury: Harper & Bro. Publishers. "Biblical Reason Why:" "Life of Stephen A. Douglas:" Harper's Magazine for May; Godey's Magazine for May; Ballou's Magazine for May; Peterson's Magazine for May; Nick Nax for May, containing one of the best puzzles ever published; Yankee Notions for May. Everything else that is new and desirable in literature is constantly on hand at

oct27'858dly W. E. TUNIS & CO'S.

EDWARD P. ALLIS,
LAND AND LOAN AGENT
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK,
ON EAST WATER STREET.

☞ DOCT. HALL says broiled meats only are healthy; fried meats will give a dog dyspepsia; yet how many people are there who do not know the difference. Many object to broiled meats on account of the trouble and smoke, and we are free to admit the old way of broiling meats is a nuisance.

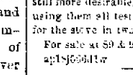
People who use the "Battle Ground Cooking" stove say smoke is unknown and the trouble nothing.

The Hot Closet and Hot Water Reservoir make them still more desirable, and the thousands who are now using them all testify that the saving of wood will pay for the stove in two winters.

For sale at 89 & 91 East Water street.

ap18d656d1w L. BONNELL.

REUNION.



MINER & FARIES have again formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.

Office No. 21 Wisconsin Street. G. B. MINER, R. J. FARIES.

Milwaukee Feb. 18th, 1860. feb18'217dtf

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph

Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

my14'58-7dtf-d-stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

☞ BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mar16'218dly

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Privat Physicians. Office, 184 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my3d1y

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.
jan21'58d1y

MARRIED:

In this city, April 24th, by Rev. Mr. Love, Mr. JOHN C. WEST, of Buffalo, to Miss MATTIE A. BRIDGES, of Milwaukee.

Transportation.

1860.
BUFFALO,
CLEVELAND & CHICAGO LINE.

FOR THE ENSUING SEASON OF NAVIGATION, this Line will be composed of the following first class new Steamers, which will run regularly between Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports, and forming a

DAILY LINE

(Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of freight and passage as

Dacotah,	May Flower,
Galena,	Neptune,
Mendota,	Mount Vernon,
Wenona,	Plymouth,
Missouri,	Mohawk,
Chicago,	Tonawanda,
Cuyahoga,	Free State,

Running in connection at Buffalo with the NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R., SPALDING'S EXPRESS, PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESS, WESTERN EXPRESS, AND THE

Western Transportation Comp'y's

Line of Canal Boats on the Erie Canal.

☞ The Steamers of this line for size, strength, speed and accommodations for Passengers, are far superior to those of any other line.

With these unequalled facilities, the Line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the West and West shore of Lake Michigan—and from those Ports to Cleveland, Buff lo and all principal points East.

For Freight or Cabin Passage apply to

JOHN H. MOORE, Agent New York Central Railroad, No. 420 Broadway, New York.

E. P. ALLIS, Milwaukee, Wis., Spalding's Express, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway New York.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE—No. 1 Oneida Ship, New York.

No. 9 Astor House, Broadway, New York.

JAMES SMITH, No. 87 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

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WM. STEWART, Agent Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIX & MORRIS, Forwarders, Cleveland, O

H. G. McDOWELL, Special Agent, Cleveland, O.

RICHMOND & CO., Chicago. SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agent, office foot of Michigan Street, Buffalo.

J. J. TALLMADGE,
Agent, M. & M. & R. R. Dock, Milwaukee.
mar31'583dtm

Northern Transportation Com'py,
1860. 1860.
Will, during the present Season, run their well-known and popular Line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

Regularly between

OGDENSBURGH, CAPE VINCENT & OSWEGO AND THE UPPER LAKES,

Forming a Tri-Weekly Line to and from

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports,

Connecting with the

RAILROADS BETWEEN OGDENSBURGH and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows' Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At

Cape Vincent with the Watertown & Rome Railroad,

And at

Oswego with the New Oswego Line

Of fifty first class Canal Boats on the Enlarged Canal between

OSWEGO, TROY, ALBANY & NEW YORK.

Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.
Z. S. SPAULDING, No. 3 Cornelius Slip.
JOHN HOOKER, No. 35 State St., Boston.
A. CUSHMAN, No. 103
G. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE PARKER, "
GEORGE A. EDDY, Oswego.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego.
W. J. WALKER, Toledo.
E. R. MATHEWS Detroit.
McHENRY & BARKER, Racine.
MATHER & CO., Chicago.
FISK & MICHAEL, St. Louis.

O. J. HALE, Agent, Mil.

One of the above Line of Propellers will leave Milwaukee for the East every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and are provided with excellent Passenger accommodations. Rates of fare always lower than by any other route.

For freight and passage, apply to

O. J. HALE, Agent,
Foot of West Water St., Milwaukee.

To-Day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against W. P. Neal, are requested to present them for payment immediately. ap26'59d2t

TO LET.

BRICK STORE NO. 19 WISCONSIN Street.
ap26'59d3t J. H. TWEEDY.

TO LET.

THE DAGUERREAN ROOMS LATELY OCCUPIED BY R. P. CRAPO. The best suit of rooms in the state. Two doors north of the Newhall House, No. 231 Main st. Possession given 1st of May

Also, two suits of rooms on the third, and two suits on the fourth floor, suitable for offices or lodging rooms. Enquire of J. G. GOODRICH, at No. 243 East Water St.

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL and TANNERY. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 46 acres of land, being the town mills at Baraboo, County seat of Sauk county, Wis. It has a good factory power and is a large property. It came to me cheap so the cash of the times. As I cannot manage it, I need and will sell cheap and on good terms of payments.

W. P. FLANDERS.
Milwaukee, April 16, 1860. ap16'60 3d3mos

STEAM.

New York Southampton and Havre.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN Line United States Mail steamships sail between New York, Southampton and Havre.

	From New York for Southampton and Havre.	*Returning from Havre and Southampton.*
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., May 5	Wed., May 23
ILLINOIS, Grifin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Grifin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., July 21	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS, Grifin	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29

These ships have water tight compartments.

Price of passage either way the same.

First cabin $130 and 100; second cabin $65; third cabin $35.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For freight or passage apply to H. L. MORGANCE, No. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

ap14'565d3mo [Sentinel.

2817]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

John H. Van Dyke, Plaintiff, against Robert P. Ually and Helen M. Ually, his wife, Frederick C. Baillie, Russell Stebbins, Rufus Hoyt, Nathan Brown, George W. Hartwell, Andrew Mount, Peleg Hall, William Hall, John W. Dunnels, Nathaniel Ellis, George A. Bennett, Abram D. Kample, H. M. Ually, Sylvester Pettibone, Charles Storrs, Augustus Storrs, R. O. Storrs, Royal O. Storrs, Charles H. Whiting, Lemuel Coffin, Joseph H. Ailcums, Charles E. Mount, Christian Hoffman, John J. Morris, Aaron Field, Horace B. Claflin, William A. Bacon, Daniel P. Miller, Daniel H. Conklin, Daniel H. Conklin, Henry Stone, Russell Stebbins, Jr., George Chapman, James Pike, Rufus Lyon, Charles H. Noyes, Gardner Tufts, James H. Winslow, Samuel Marsh, Charles P. Illsley, J. Ash Ellis, the State Bank of Wisconsin, The Juneau Bank, Byron Kilbourn, William L. Banning, Oliver Ames, Thomas Ames Oliver Ames Jr., John W. Ledyard, The Marine Bank, and Edward Coxon, Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUAN

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1860.

Our New Mailing System.

Our subscribers will notice that their papers now come to them with their names and *date of the expiration of subscription* printed on the labels. This is a recent invention, patented by ROBERT DICK, of Buffalo, and of which the SENTINEL was among the first papers in the West to avail itself. The right to use the invention, together with the expense of putting it in operation, has cost us considerable, but its convenience to ourselves and subscribers fully compensates for the expense. A full description of this invention would occupy more space than we can spare.

Suffice it to say, that, under this system, subscribers' names, with the dates of expiration attached, are all set up in type, the Post Offices being arranged alphabetically on galleys which will contain each ten columns and 1,000 names. Additions, alterations, and corrections can of course be made from time to time with the same facility as on matter in the compositor's "stick."

Corrected proofs are taken each day or week, as the case may be, just before mailing. One copy of each of these sheets is filed in the Counting Room for reference, answering the same purpose as Subscription Books, but in a far more compact and desirable shape. The others are given to the Mail Superintendent, who cuts the narrow columns apart, pastes the ends together, forming one continuous strip, and reels it into a small and ingenious mailing machine, so light as to be held on one arm. Out of this machine, when in operation, it comes, by a very simple process, already gummed, and as each name reached a knife worked by a spring, it is cut off and stamped on the paper by a single movement. With one man to operate the machine, and another to follow and wrap up the bundles, papers can be stamped and put up in packages at an average rate of 1,500 per hour. Any higher rate of speed can be attained by the use of additional machines.

The advantages of this system are not confined to the publisher. The subscriber sees at the receipt of every paper the date of his subscription, thus obviating the necessity of so much letter-writing to learn that fact. The legibility of the printed name ensures a more safe delivery, and facilitates the task of the Post-master. The labor of writing labels, and the frequent mistakes made in reading the written address, is of course all done away with. Another great advantage in this mode of mailing, is the fact that any person sending us money for the SENTINEL, gets a receipt back on the first or second number of his paper, and if any mistake is made in giving him credit, he can at once call our attention to the error and have it rectified.

We commenced the use of this system some months ago, but by an arbitrary decision of the Postmaster General making it "illegal," we were forced to lay it aside until the good sense of Congress rectified the egregious error, and over-ruled the dictum of the Department. We now use the machine in our Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Mailing Department, and its utility is apparent in the satisfaction of our subscribers, as much as in the increased rapidity with which our large mails are made up.

Nomination, Certain Defeat.

MR. RANDALL, a leading man in the Pennsylvania delegation to Charleston, declared on the floor of the Convention, on Monday, that in his judgment, the nomination of DOUGLAS for the Presidency *"would lead to a certain defeat."* Mr. RANDALL speaks, no doubt, the views of the National Administration and of the majority of his colleagues in the Convention; and whether he is right, or wrong, the mere announcement of such an opinion has shaken the confidence of the DOUGLAS men not a little. The reply of Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, a prominent DOUGLAS leader, shows how much the friends of the "Little Giant" were stirred up by RANDALL'S remarks. RICHARDSON twitted RANDALL with being a "raw recruit" in the Democratic ranks. There was more truth than policy in the taunt.—But for the "raw recruits" that Sham-Democracy hopes to obtain from the old Whig and Know-Nothing parties, what possible hope of success could Mr. DOUGLAS or any other Democratic nominee have? The Democracy, by itself, cannot now carry a single Free State. It is only by the aid of Know-Nothing and Union Saving allies, that it can make any head against the steady march and solid phalanx of the Republican Party. We conclude, therefore, that Mr. RICHARDSON must have been beside himself when he turned up his nose at the "raw recruits" in the Democratic ranks.

The Imprisonment of Mr. Booth.

We expressed the opinion, Tuesday morning, that "if the Administration had a grain of common sense left, it would long ago have remitted BOOTH'S fine and thrown open his prison doors;" and we added that as the Fugitive Slave Act, the especial pet of BUCHANAN and the Sham Democracy, had been vindicated by his imprisonment, we could conceive of no possible motive for keeping him longer in prison, unless it was the gratification of personal and political spite against a hated and dreaded opponent. The *News*, as in duty bound, dissents from these views, and maintains that Mr. BOOTH should be kept in close confinement, without any relaxation of harsh treatment to which he has been subjected, until he goes *"down on his knees and begs for mercy."* The question between the SENTINEL and the *News* does not require to be discussed. It may safely be submitted to the jury of the People, without argument. But we must do the *News* justice to say that it is a fit and congenial champion of the Federal Administration, and is as happily devoid of "common sense" as the rest of Mr. BUCHANAN'S backers and advisers.

The *News*, it seems, confirms the statement that Mr. BOOTH is "denied the favor of reading Black Republican papers," lest "more treason might be conducted." This censorship of the press would delight LOUIS NAPOLEON and challenge the admiration of every European despot. But it must strike every AMERICAN with surprise, until he comes to consider what a miserable *sham*, what a mere "delusion and snare" this Democracy is.

AT ITS DIRTY TRICKS AGAIN.—The *Sentinel* of yesterday morning puts up at the head of its telegraph column a flaming "card announcing "trouble at the Convention in the Charleston Convention. In order to show that it deliberately suppresses a paragraph which proves exactly the contrary. In the report received by us from the telegraph office, occurred the following paragraph, which was published in the *News*, and which is as explicit as the English language can make it:

"The delegates mingle pleasantly, and the greatest harmony prevails."

Now the *sentinel* receives the same report that we do, but in the published copy we find this portion carefully expunged. Shame upon such trickery.—*News of yesterday.*

The Foreman of the SENTINEL news office informs us that the paragraph which the *News* cites came in a despatch of different and older date than the one we published, and formed no part of the reported proceedings of the Convention as above stated; and expecting later news he, on his own responsibility, laid it aside. The idea of any "trickery" in the matter, or of the least disposition, on the part of the SENTINEL, to represent the Charleston *pow-wow*, as any thing else but a "band of brothers," "mingling pleasantly" together, in the "greatest harmony," could only have occurred to the numscull of the *News*.

A BILL has been introduced into the Assembly of Alabama for transporting all negroes guilty of capital offenses to Massachusetts.

Subsidizing "Third Party" Organs.

The testimony taken before the Investigating Committee of the U. S. Senate, in relation to the expenses and frauds in the Public Printing for some years past, developed the fact that one Mr. MEGARGEE, a Pro-Slavery paper dealer in Philadelphia, disbursed large amounts of public money during the campaign of 1856, to aid in organizing and maintaining a "Third" or "Know Nothing" party in Philadelphia and New Jersey, and thus indirectly contribute to the success of Sham Democracy. The following extracts from MEGARGEE'S testimony, will give our readers some idea of the means and appliances used in this memorable year to carry the two doubtful States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for BUCHANAN:—

"Sylvester J. Megargee, examined:

Question—Mr. Megargee, did you write to Mr. Wendell, in reply to a telegraphic dispatch from him, that you would draw on him for $2,000?

Answer—I have written him, sir.

Q.—Did you draw for the amount?

A.—I did, sir, and the draft was accepted and paid, and the amount was carried to my credit, less the exchange.

Q.—What did you do with the money?

A.—I put in an envelope and handed it to Mr. Baker.

Q.—*Did you receive any money from Mr. Wendell in Pennsylvania or New Jersey for political purposes?*

Witness.—Am I really compelled to answer such questions?

Mr. Kennedy.—I think it is within the scope of the inquiry.

[The Committee thought the question was a proper one, and that it should be answered.]

A.—*I did, sir, receive money at various times for political purposes.*

Q.—Were those moneys expended for the promotion of the interests of the Democratic party?

A.—Not all of them; *some of it was used for a Third Party, which was organized to divert votes from what was known as the "People's Party" with us*; the "People's party" was in opposition to the Democratic party; we did not know there the party organized as the "R-publican party;" *the opposition to the Democratic party was called the "People's party," and to divert votes from that party, the Third Party was organized; the object was to divide the "People's party."*

Q.—Was such a third party organized?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Did you believe that was necessary to the success of the Democratic party?

A.—*We certainly did, or we should not have given them the money.*

Q.—What was that third party called?

A.—*The straight American party—the straight outs.*

Q.—You speak both of Pennsylvania and New Jersey?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And of those States only?

A.—Yes sir, of those only.

Q.—Have you any idea of the amount you furnished for party purposes?

A.—I really could not say.

Q.—Could you approximate to the sum?

A.—Some thousands of dollars.

Q.—Will you name some number of thousands as near the amount as you can come?

A.—I negotiated notes and drafts to the amount probably, of $4,000 or $5,000 that I understood were for party purposes, but that does not include the $2,000; I did not understand that the $3,000 were for operations in the party elections, but for the papers."

This "Third party," or Know Nothing organization of 1856, was the grand card of the Domocracy, and the one upon which they relied to elect their candidate for President. The result shows that they did not rely in vain.

ENGLISH COTTON FACTORIES—WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—England and Wales have over three thousand cotton factories, they pay their operatives $110,000,000 per annum; their entire trade in these fabrics amounts to $525,000,000 annually, giving employment to 1,000,000 operatives. They have $250,000,000 of coin in the Kingdom, exclusive of that held by the Banks; their exports of cotton fabrics alone, exceed the entire exports of the United States, exclusive of specie.—A country that imports $33,000,000 of silks, $24,000,000 of iron, $33,000,000 of woolens and $26,000,000 of cotton, as the United States does, builds up and enriches the countries who does the work, and impoverishes their own. Witness the idle stagnation of trade and enterprise in the United States, associated as it is with idleness and extravagance, and contrast it with the bee-hive industry, expanding commerce, and accumulative wealth of England and France. The donkey who sold his oats for *a gilded trough*, manifested the same kind of business intelligence that this nation does in their commercial relations with Europe. When will the laborers and voters of this country learn that their interest is identified with HOME INDUSTRY AND AMERICAN LABOR?

MICHIGAN.

—Detroit Advertiser.

NEWS FROM THE PRIZE RING.—The Rochester *Democrat* is in receipt of the latest and most reliable advices from the "field of battle," in which HEENAN & SAYERS contended for the championship. Here is the intelligence for which so many have waited with the utmost impatience these few days past:

"Yesterday morning we received the following:

EAST BLOOMFIELD, April 18, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Last evening a dove lit on my horse barn. We discovered it had something tied to its leg. A peddler who stayed with me over night, shot the dove. It had a card, tied with a red ribbon—two inches long and one and a half wide. Read as follows:

ISLE OF WHITE, April 14, '60

Tom Sayers won the fight in one H 47 M. 28 R. Heenan got first B. first K. D. Blow. from Bill Young

To G. Edwards, Toronto.

The dove was of light blue color, but like our common wild pigeons.

Yours in haste,

JOHN C. JOHNSON."

Of course that is conclusive. Intelligence received from the Isle of White" can't very well be disputed, especially when it is backed up by the signature of an individual so well known all over the United States and the Canadas as "Bill Young."

Supreme Court.

Monday, April 23rd.

Keogh vs. Daniel. No. 30. Argued by Waldo, Ody & Van for appellant and by Smith, Keyes & Gay for respondent.

Bailey, et al., vs. Hull. No. 32. Argued by Waldo, Ody & Van for appellant, and submitted by respondent on printed cass and brief.

Bailey et al., vs. Hull. 33. Argued by Waldo, Ody & Van for respondent, and submitted by appellant on case and brief.

Jeorgens vs. Cotton. 13. Submitted by appellant on printed case and brief.

Bowman vs. Page. 35. Submitted by appellant.

Yates vs. City of Milwaukee. 36. Continued.

Cunningham vs. City of Milwaukee. 37. Continued.

Dietrich vs. Horrman. 33. Submitted by respondent.

Court adjourned.

Tuesday, April 24th.

Streubel vs. M. & M. R. R. 39. Submitted by appellant on case and brief.

White vs. Casper Meyer. 40. Argued by H. L. Lee for respondent.

Tibbits vs. Hoover. 41. Continued.

Mariner vs. Schutte. 43. Continued.

Clapp vs. Upson. 43. Continued.

Bank vs. Dutton. 44. Submitted on case and brief by resp.

Frisbee vs. Langworthy. 45. Submitted for resp.

Thompson vs. Reinart. 51. Submitted for app.

Haney vs. Nugent. 52. Continued.

Milwaukee vs. Milwaukee. 46. Submitted for resp.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock, a. m.

ANOTHER STEAL FROM THE SCHOOL FUND.—As an example of the manner in which our Republican State officers are managing our public affairs, and particularly the School Fund, the following will show. The Madison *Patriot* says that "large numbers of forfeited mortgages (on school loans) were bid off to the State last fall, expressing no amount at which the State bid them at.—Previous to that time a specific sum had been mentioned, so that the State might proceed against the mortgagors. As it is, the mortgagors claim they are released from all further obligations on said mortgages. It is estimated that by this blunder the School Fund will lose from $50,000 to $75,000, to say nothing of the cost which a litigation on the subject will entail either on the State or citizens."—*Manitowoc Pilot.*

The above "steal," it will be observed, was perpetrated last fall. "Our Republican State officers" who had control of the school fund at that time were David W. Jones, Gabriel Bouck, and S. D. Hastings—the two former as arrant Democrats as can be found in the State.—*Mad. Jour.*

Agricultural Department.

Prepared Expressly for the Sentinel.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.—It may not be generally known to farmers that a solution of sulphate of copper will destroy smut. The way to prepare and apply it is this: Dissolve half a pound of sulphate of copper in three quarts of warm water. After the mixture has cooled, sprinkle it over two bushels of wheat, stirring it through until the whole is wet. Put it up in a heap, turning it occasionally for an hour, when it will be ready for sowing. Should wet weather or any other cause prevent it being sown immediately, spread it thin on a dry floor, giving it an occasional turning, and it will not suffer for weeks.

When this has been carefully carried out it has been found effectual in preventing smut in wheat. Of course no man should sow smutty wheat; but even smutty wheat will produce grain perfectly free from smut if it be carefully dressed, as above. The reason that sulphate of copper produces this result is, that smut being a fungus which, when the balls are broken, attaches itself to the ends of the wheat, and in many cases kills the wheat and grows in its place. The application kills the fungus, but is not powerful enough to kill the wheat.

DEEP PLOWING.—Two farmers, side by side, with soils and fertilizing materials alike in quality and quantity, one using freely the subsoil plow, and deepening his surface plowing, and the other pursuing the shallow system, will develop at the end of ten years two different conditions. The one with the farm doubled in value, and money to loan; the other with a deteriorated soil covered with a mortgage. The farmer who told his son that he buried a treasure deep in the earth, and that he must find it, secured wealth to his heir—the disturbance of the soil to secure the treasure produced its equivalent in value.

MANURE—WHAT SHALL WE USE?—At the last meeting of the Farmers Club, of New York, SOLON ROBINSON said:

"The following extract from a letter from a letter from West Townsend, Mass., shows that the question of manure is exciting attention. The writer says: 'Where stable-manure cannot be had, what is the next best manure for potatoes, corn, &c? If lime, ashes, or muck, in what proportion, &c? The answer, first: Stable-manure is not the best for potatoes. In fact, it is the worst, and it cannot be so profitably applied to corn as it can to produce grass, and then produce the corn crop with the sods of that, and a small addition of some concentrated fertilizer. The best manure for potatoes, I believe, is an inverted sod, with a top-dressing of ashes, or plaster, or both combined. Salt and lime would both be beneficial. Salt for quantity, no one will be likely to get too much. When lime is used to the greatest extent in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, about 30 bushels per acre of powdered lime, that is by air-slacking, is considered a good dressing, to be repeated at intervals of two or three years, until the land gets four dressings. If quick-lime could be procured, and slacked with water saturated with salt, and exposed under cover for some weeks to the air, occasionally raking the outside of the heap, thirteen bushels per acre to any land that was full of inert organic matter, it would prove equal to a liberal dressing of manure, when applied at the rate of thirty bushels per acre. Salt may be applied alone to most land, with advantage, at the rate of five to fifteen bushels per acre. As for muck, from one load to a thousand per acre will pay for its application.'

PLANT RHUBARD.—When Wyatt first introduced the rhubarb into the Convent Garden Market, London, he found it necessary to give away the leaf stalks for an entire season, before he could induce his customers to purchase it. Now this same gardner has more than one hundred acres in rhubarb, the produce of which is now sold in that single market. In this country, the rhubarb has gradually found its way into our markets, until the amount now raised in the vicinity of New York is enormous. Almost every market gardener has half an acre or more devoted to the growth of this crop. From less than three-quarters of an acre, we sold last year, nearly five hundred dollars worth of rhubarb. Cherries, and other fruits, however, take the place of rhubarb, and therefore it can only be sold at high prices early in the season.

Occasionally we find a dabbler in chemistry objecting to the use of rhubarb as food, from discovering by analysis that it contains oxalic acid. Oxalic acid, as conditional in the rhubarb plant, is not detrimental to health; they might as well object to the alcohol in a potato or in corn, and although they may attempt to draw a line of difference arising from the oxalic acid, being in part what is called a free acid, yet in practice it is found to be harmless.

In fertilizing rhubarb, it should be remembered that it is a rare feeder, and calls for a large amount of pabulum. We have found the largest results when nitrogenous manures have been freely used.—*Working Farmer.*

TOMATOES—HOW TO GET THEM EARLY.—Those who have no hot-beds of their own, and cannot get hot-house plants, should sow tomato seed in boxes in the house. This may be done any time from the middle of March to the first of May, in this latitude. If the seed is planted in inverted sods, cut in pieces two inches square, these can be taken out and planted with the plants rooted in them. The proper time to set the plants in the garden is about the 20th of May. The bed should be previously prepared by forking it over several times. This mixes the manure well with the earth, and warms it. The plants will grow in moderately rich soil, if the earth is loose. Woods mold is the best soil for tomatoes.

The New Assessment Law.

Published April 21st, 1860.

CHAPTER 295.

AN ACT to amend chapter, 167 of the General Laws of 1859, entitled "an act to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, entitled of the assessment and collection of taxes."

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "an act to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes entitled of the assessment and collection of taxes," approved March 18, 1859, is hereby amended as follows, to-wit:

1st. Amend section 2 by inserting after the word "property" in the 7th line, the words "also all tax certificates, also judgments, notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other evidences of debt, secured by lien on real estate;" also strike out after the word "bonds" in the 3d line from the bottom of the page, to and including the word "due" in the last line of the page, and insert the words "but not secured by lien on real estate."

2d. Amend section 3 by inserting after the word "securities" in the 1st line in the 6th subdivision of words, "or cities."

3d. Strike out of section four, all after the word "amount," where it occurs in the 3d line of the 2d proviso, to and including the word "corporation" at the end of the fourth line in said proviso, and insert "or credits belonging to such person, company or corporation; and the person making out the statement of his personal property, to be given to the Assessor, need only set forth the amount of his credits, remaining after such deduction. But no person, company or corporation shall be entitled to any deduction on account of any bond, note or other obligation, given to any mutual insurance company, nor on account of any unpaid subscription to any religious, literary, scientific or benevolent institution or society."

4th. Add to section 5 the following: "merchants and manufacturers stock shall be listed and taxed in the town or ward in which it was situated at the time of listing, but all other personal property shall be listed and taxed in the town or ward in which the person charged with the tax thereon resided at the time such property was listed."

5th. Strike out of section 8 all after the last period in said section, and insert the following: "such statement shall only set forth the amount of credits, which such person is required to list after deducting therefrom the indebtedness which the person making such statement is entitled to deduct, agreeably to the provisions of this act."

6th. Amend section 12 by inserting in line three after the word "thereon" "the price at which such real property would sell at auction or at a forced sale, shall not be taken as the criterion of such true value." Also strike out the words "their true value in money," occurring at the head of page 147, and insert the words "the cost of materials and labor entering into their composition;" also strike out the words "personal property" occurring in the 3d line from the end of the section, and insert the word "credits;" also add to the end of section 22 the following: "and it is hereby provided, that the said town and city boards of equalization shall annually equalize the assessment of new entries, new structures and personal property, and such equalized value shall be deemed the true value thereof and shall be so returned by the assessor."

7th. Strike out of section 14 all after the word "statement" occurring in the third line from the bottom of page 148, to and including the word "combining" at the bottom of said page.

8th. Strike out the word "District Assessor" occurring between sections 17 and 18, and insert the words "duties of assessors in relation to the biennial valuation of real property."

9th. Strike out the words "or other personal property," where they occur in the 9th subdivision of section 3 of the act to which this is an amendment.

10th. Strike out the line 2 of section 23 the words "next ensuing his election;" also insert in line 10 before the word "owner" the words "name of the;" also strike out all after the word "parcels," where it occurs in line 11, to and including the word "parcels," where it occurs in line 14.

11th. Strike out the whole of section 22, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the assessor or assessors, with the chairman of supervisors and clerk of each town, or the several assessors, with the Mayor, Clerk, Recorder and Treasurer of each city, or incorporated village, shall constitute a town, incorporated village or city board to equalize the assessment of real property, for such town, incorporated village or city, and the said assessor or assessors to notify the clerk of his or their respective town, incorporated village or city, of the time and place when such equalizing board will meet, at least six days before such meeting shall be held, and the clerk of such town, incorporated village or city shall post up notices of the time and place of such meeting, not less than four days prior to such meeting and in not less than five public places in such town or incorporated village, or in two public places in each ward of such city. Each member of such town, incorporated village or city board shall take an oath fairly and impartially to equalize the valuation of real property for such town, incorporated village or city, according to the best of his judgment and ability. Each assessor shall, by before the board his assessment for such town, incorporated village or city, and after a careful examination, the said board shall proceed to correct any errors which may be apparent in such assessment, and if it be claimed that different parcels of real property have not been assessed at their true relative value, they shall add to or deduct from any such parcels such amount as in their opinion justice and equity demand; and the valuation as thus equalized by the said board, shall constitute the return to be made by the assessor or the assessors, as the valuation of the real property of such town, incorporated village or city, and such equalized assessment shall be the valuation of real property on which tax shall be levied and computed, except as the valuation of any parcel may thereafter be changed in accordance with the provisions of sections forty-three and forty-eight.

The said board may adjourn from day to day until their labors shall have been completed, and each member thereof shall receive for his services the same per diem as authorized by law to be paid to assessors, to be paid out of the town, incorporated village or city treasury."

12th. Strike out of section 24 the affidavit contained in said section, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

I ——, assessor for the ——, in the county of ——, do solemnly swear, that the return to which this attached contains a correct description of each parcel of real property, within said ——, as far as I have been able to ascertain the same, and that the valuation attached to each parcel in said return, is as I verily believe the true value thereof.

The assessor may append to said oath if he deems it his duty to do so, except as the same shall have been altered by the town, incorporated village or city Board of Equalization.

13th. Strike out all of section 26 after the word "property," occurring in the 4th line from the bottom of page 151, to and including the word "money," in the 3d line from the bottom of said page; also strike out the word "parcels" where it occurs in the last line of page 151, and in the 3d line from the head of page 152, and insert in each place in lieu thereof the words, "towns, cities and incorporated villages."

14th. Strike out the words "powers and duties of town assessors," occurring between sections 30 and 31, and insert in lieu thereof the words "powers and duties of assessors in relation to personal property, new entries and new structures."

15th. Strike out of section 37 the words "and valued," in the 4th line, "and value" in the 5th line, "and value" in the last line.

16th. Strike out the whole of section 30 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"Immediately after the State Board shall have completed the equalization of real property, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in each county a statement of the per centum which has been added to or deducted from the valuation of the real property of his county, specifying the per centum which has been added to or deducted from each of the towns, cities and incorporated villages in such county, if an equal per centum shall not have been added to or deducted from the entire county; and such statement shall be filed and preserved in the office of said Clerk. If the State Board shall have added to or deducted from the valuation of any town, city or incorporated village, a per centum different from that which it shall have added to or deducted from the entire county, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall add to or deduct from the aggregate valuation of the real property of such town, city or incorporated village as equalized by the County Board of Equalization such difference of per centum; and on the equalization as thus made by the State Board, added to the personal property of the respective towns, cities and incorporated villages shall taxes be apportioned among such towns, cities and incorporated villages: *Provided*, however, that if the said Board shall have added to or deducted from an entire county, so much per centum, the apportionment of taxes among the towns, cities and incorporated villages of such county, shall be made from the equalization established by the County Board of Equalization, when added to the personal property of such towns, cities and incorporated villages. As soon as the Secretary of State shall have ascertained the aggregate valuation of all the property of the State, according to the equalization of the State Board, including such additions as shall from time to time be made thereto, in accordance with the provisions of this act, he shall proceed to apportion the State taxes among the several counties, so that each county shall pay such proportion of said State taxes as the aggregate valuation of all the taxable property of such county bears to the aggregate valuation of all the taxable property of the State."

And the Secretary of State shall transmit a copy of such apportionment, duly certified, to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of each county on or before the second Monday of October in each year."

17th. Strike out of Section 31, in line 1, the word "tenth" and insert the word "twentieth."

18th. Strike out of section 32, the words "setting forth," occurring in the latter clause of the affidavit, and insert the word "indicating."

19th. Strike out of section 39, all after the word "corporation" occurring in the 6th line from the end of the section, to and including the word "corporation" occurring in the 4th line from the end of the section.

20th. Strike out of section 42 the words "and value" occurring in next to the last line of the section.

21st. Strike out of section 44, all after the word "property," occurring in the 9d line from the end of the section, and insert the words "except as required by this act."

22d. Strike out of section 46 all after the word "corporation," where it occurs in the 11th line from the bottom of page 159, to and including the word "act" occurring in the 10th line from the bottom of the page; also add to section 46, the following: "provided that if the county Board of Supervisors of any county shall not have determined the amount of county tax, or school tax, which shall be apportioned to the several towns, cities and incorporated villages, in such county, within the time specified in this section for sending the assessment rolls to the towns, cities and incorporated villages, it shall be the duty of the said clerk, immediately after the amount of such tax shall have been determined by said Board, to forward to the clerk of each town, city and incorporated village, a certified statement of such tax, apportioned to such town, city or incorporated village, and the clerk of such town, city or incorporated village shall attach such statement to the assessment roll."

23d. Strike out section 47.

24th. Insert in section 30 after the word "act" in line 3, the words, "and in the month of March annually thereafter."

25th. Insert as an additional section, "In all cases where duties are required of the Mayor, clerk and treasurer of incorporated cities, in this act as well as in the act to be amended hereby, the same duties and liabilities shall devolve upon the president, clerk and treasurer of incorporated villages, and the said president, clerk and treasurer shall constitute the Board of Equalization therein."

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the committee on finance at the present session jointly to revise the act to which this is an amendment, so as to incorporate these amendments in their proper places in the said act, and place a copy of said revised act in the hands of the Public Printer, and the said Printer shall immediately publish the same in the usual manner and shall more over print five thousand copies thereof in pamphlet form; and deposit them with the Secretary of State, to be disposed of as may be directed by joint resolution; and the said Printer shall also publish said revised act in the volume of general laws passed at the present session.

SEC. 3. So much of any act as conflicts with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Speaker of the Assembly.
BUTLER G. NOBLE,
Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate.

Approved March 31, 1860. ALEX. W. RANDALL,

Dissolution Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a co-partnership under the name and style of Berthiaet & Woolley, for the transaction of a General Produce Commission Business.

HENRY BERTHIAET,
JAS T. WOOLLEY.

Milwaukee, April 23, 1860. ap23d57dc1w

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of MAHLER & ADLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Solomon Adler is authorized to collect all the outstanding debts and settle all the claims against the firm. JACOB MAHLER,
SOLOMON ADLER.

Milwaukee, March 7th, 1860.

The business will be continued by Solomon Adler, at the old place. apr14d30d3w

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILBERT & RAWSON, expires this day by its limitation, and by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson.

JOHN B. WRIGHT,
JONATHAN GILBERT,
LEVI RAWSON.

New York, March 31st, 1860.

The undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business, as successors of Wright, Gilbert & Rawson, at No. 1 Front Street.

JOHN B. WRIGHT,
LEVI RAWSON.

New York, March 31st, 1860. apr6d23d2m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF the firm of Le Fevre & Greene, having associated with them in partnership, Charles Greene, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of Le Fevre, Greene & Co.

GEO. LE FEVRE,
GEO. G. GREENE.

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GEO. G. GREENE,
CHARLES GREENE.

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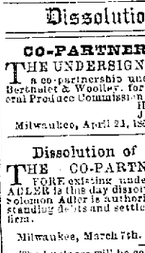

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TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 24.

Herald's Correspondence.—Last evening the delegations from the Southern States held another caucus, at which great excitement prevailed. They came to the final conclusion that unless a resolution is inserted in the platform to protect the rights of the South in the territories, they will secede in a body from the Convention. As this will scarcely be done, there is every probability of a secession.

CHARLESTON, April 24.

The *Tribune's* correspondence from Charleston at midnight says:

The Douglas managers express a willingness that the Southern States should secede in regarding such a movement as quickening the chances for two-thirds, but do not estimate its effect on the remaining Southern States. The result now depends greatly on the shape the platform may assume. Soon after the Convention adjourned the belief was entertained that the Louisiana resolution on affirming congressional protection to slavery in the territories could be carried, from the complexion of the committee, Northern members being willing to yield principles for the candidate. The Douglas men claim an accession of more than 20 votes by the rule allowing delegates to vote individually in delegations which have not been instructed to vote as a unit; he will gain 8 or 10 in Pa., and if New York should unite as expected, he would have more than a majority on the first ballot. It is said that should Mr. Douglas be nominated, he will come here and address a ratification meeting.

12 M.—Committee on the platform have just adjourned, after a six hours' session. They had an exciting discussion. One test vote was taken on the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, which was rejected—17 days to 16 ayes. Mr. Stevens then moved to incorporate with it the principle of the Dred Scott decision, which is still pending. It is believed that it will be adopted to-morrow, and be reported to the Convention as a basis of settlement.

1 A. M.—A portion of the South have conferred with certain S ates and prevailed upon them to remain in the Convention until after the nomination, with a view of controlling it, if possible. The present belief is that there will be no vote till then. It is improbable that a contingency may occur in which John Cochrane and others in the New York delegation may go with the seceding South, if the platform be unexceptionable; looking to an ultimate fusion of the Wood interest in the State of New York, he will vote for Mr. Douglas unless a sudden reaction occurs, and his friends claim 152 on the first ballot.

The committee on credentials is still in session, but a majority favor the Softs. A large minority will present a report favoring the Wood delegation. The Illinois case is now under consideration.

Great Fire in Woodstock, N. B.

BOSTON, April 24—3 P. M.

Late New Brunswick papers contain details of the recent great fire in Woodstock. Five hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed in the business portion of the town, including the Commercial and Central Banks, with all their contents; the Post Office—important contents saved; the printing offices of the Sentinel and Journal; the Mechanics' Institute, all the hotels but one, and about sixty stores and places of business. Loss of property is from £75,000 to £100,000. Insurance from £25,000 to £30,000. Active measures have been taken in the Province to relieve the sufferers.

Texan Nominee for President.

NEW YORK, April 25—3 P. M.

The following telegraphic despatch was received last night:

BATTLE-GROUND OF SAN JACINTO, }
Texas, April 21, 1860. }

The people assembled en masse, have at this time and place, nominated Samuel Houston as the People's candidate for President, in November next. A strong electoral ticket. Also to reform the institutions and Union Democracy with all sectional issues.

(Signed) A. M. GANTRY.

The result here is electric, and I am assured it is extremely probable, if the Wood delegates are objected to and the platform does not please the South, the seceders will nominate the old hero for President, and Fernando Wood for Vice-President.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 25—3 P. M.

The contested election cases will come on next week.

Mr. Howard's claim to the seat occupied by Mr. Cooper, of Mich., will be first considered, and will probably be decided in favor of Mr. Howard.

This will be followed by the case of Blair and Barrett, of St. Louis. A majority of the Committee on Elections report that Mr. Blair has presented such evidence of illegal and fraudulent votes having been cast for Mr. Barrett, as entitles the former to a seat. The case of Messrs. Anderson and Chisman is next in turn, and the report is in favor of Mr. Anderson, the sitting member.

Steamer off Port au Basque.

PORT AU BASQUE, April 25—3 P. M.

A large steamer with three masts and one funnel, passed here yesterday at 7 P. M. She was about a gun shot distance from the shore, and going west. The weather was quite foggy, wind west, ice close ahead.—Port au Basque is the furthest western station in Newfoundland, and the steamer in question would seem to be bound to Quebec, probably the United Kingdom from Glasgow 14, or North Briton from Liverpool 13.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

The Charleston Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 25—9 P. M.

Convention met at ten o'clock.

The gallery was crowded with ladies, and on motion, several hundred who were crowding outside were admitted to the floor of the Convention, occasioning much good feeling.

The resolution restricting speakers to fifteen minutes, and but once on a subject, was taken up, debated and rejected, by ayes 120; nays 121.

Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the Vermont delegation, died of apoplexy this morning.

A resolution, relative to debate, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects, except on platform, was then introduced, and a discussion thereon is progressing.

A Southern delegate demanded that there should be no gag law on any subject.

At eleven o'clock the resolution was adopted, limiting speaking to fifteen minutes on all subjects, except the platform, and on that the rule of the House of Representatives will apply, limiting each speaker to one hour.

The Committee on Credentials announced that they would be ready to make their report this afternoon.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned at noon until 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials will report in favor of the Dean Richmond delegation.

The Wood delegation received but six votes being those of Missouri, Texas, N. C., Miss., Ga., and S. C.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

A resolution to appoint a National Committee to act for the next four years, was discussed and finally referred to a Select Committee to inquire into the propriety of giving the National Committee power to name both the time and place of holding the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and Maryland, the latter T. M. Lanathan and Robt. J. Brant are entitled to their seats.

The report of the minority of the Committee was presented. It was signed by the members of the Committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi, and recommends that one half of each of the New York contestants be admitted to the Convention, each to cast 17 votes.

The debate on the report of the Committee on Credentials was continued until six o'clock, when it was closed by the previous question being called. A vote was first taken on the ill question and the Douglas delegation was admitted. A vote was next taken on the Maryland question and Messrs. Brant and Lanahan were awarded seats. A vote was then taken by States on the minority report of the committee to divide the votes between the two N. Y. delegations; the States that voted were N C 5; Ga. 10; Va. 3 1-2; Mo. 1; Ala. 9; Miss. 7; Texas 4; Tenn. 9; Cal. 3 1-2; Ark. 3, ayes 55; nays 110; so the Dean Richmond delegates were admitted, the Wood delegates excluded. The announcement of the result was received with cheers and great excitement.

A resolution to admit the Wood delegates to honorable seats on the floor added to the excitement, but the resolution was finally laid over under the rule until to morrow.

Mr. Montgomery moved to table the resolution for appointing a National Committee, till after the nomination for the Presidency.

The death of Gov. Robinson, of Vermont, was announced to the Convention, and a resolution of condolence with his family was adopted. It was also recommended to accompany the remains from the Mill's House to the boat immediately after the adjournment.

The Convention then at 7 o'clock adjourned.

CHARLESTON, April 25—9 P. M.

The Platform Committee have just republicated the Cincinnati Platform by a vote of 17 to 11, the Southern delegation demanding a Platform that would not be liable to two constructions.

The nomination of Mr. Douglas is considered certain. The entire New York and part of the South Carolina delegation will vote for him.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 25—9 P. M.

HOUSE—Mr. Colfax introduced, by unanimous consent, a bill providing that the regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive packages by mail at pro rata rates, maps, engravings, photographical paper and envelopes, books bound or unbound, blank or printed cards, to go through the mails at one cent per ounce under 1,500 miles, now charged letter postage. By a recent decision of the Department, the present California postage is to apply on letters carried by the overland mail from the Atlantic States to the Pacific coast, even if under 3,000 miles.

Mr. Colfax stated that he would call up the bill when the House was full.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Florence briefly explained his tariff substitute, claiming that it avoids the perplexities and complications of the main bill, that it is free from compound duties, has no minimum, gives specific duties for our country staples, and bearing for further legislation any extension of the system.

Mr. Corwin in reply to Mr. Clark's illusion to him said, he did not agree to all the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. If he had been in Congress when it passed he would not have voted for it, preferring the old law. He thought there was no constitutional warrants for one of its provisions, but there was higher authority than himself when he was a member of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet. He said the bill was constitutional and hence he assented to the President's approval of it. Mr. Corwin resuming said: He had doubts as to the constitutionality of that provision of the law of 1850, which authorized the courts to appoint the commissioners, and regretted that they were not to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, owing to their judicial function.

The old men who framed the Constitution determined that our rights should not rest on tradition, like the British country, but they wrote and printed our Constitution, so that there might be no mistake about it. Were there no Fugitive Law, a Southern man could go into the Free States with the Constitution in his hand, and reclaim fugitives, because the Constitution gave him the right, and said the person owing labor or service shall be delivered up. The framers of the Constitution put this construction, and therefore he adhered to this view of the subject.

Messrs. Carter, Elliot and Dawes contradicted part of Mr. Corwin, who in his further remarks, kept the Committee in remarkably good humor. When his hour expired, there was a general desire that he should continue his speech.

Mr. Curtis wished to know how much time he wanted.

Mr. Corwin thought he would get through before the Chicago Convention. [Laughter.] He made some good-natured hits at the South, which were received with similar spirit. He said, among other things, that some would dissolve the Union to-morrow because their negroes ran so fast they would not reach them, but they ought to recollect that these negroes have to run through slave States before they get to free, why not kill the negroes South because they don't catch the fugitives. [Laughter.] John Brown got up a scrape in Chatham to operate in Virginia, contrary to our laws, why not call on the British government to deliver up those engaged in that transaction? If there was no other reason why this was not done it was because Great Britain wants our cotton and we don't desire to go to war with her. [Laughter.]

It would not be long before Massachusetts, following the example of Indiana, would pass a law prohibiting free negroes coming thither, and so it would be with other States, when they found they were going to have a negro pauper population. The Republican party are not opposed to the recovery of fugitive negroes. There was not one in a hundred thousand who would undertake to repeal the present law and substitute State Legislation. Everybody knows that we would not be in our present position if it had not been for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

His speech was generally moderate and conciliating.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 25—9 P. M.

As the first legislative step on the subject which has been privately discussed during the past few months, Mr. Norris will urge the passage of a joint resolution appointing Mr. Orr, of S. C., Gen. Doniphan, of Mo., and Gov. Wood, of Ill., commissioners to negotiate with the Mormons for the sale of their possessions on the express condition that they remove within a reasonable time from the limits and jurisdiction of the U. S. The commissioners are to make their report to the President at next session of Congress. The ground for this movement is to prevent recurrence of war and bloodshed.

Mr. Burlingame from the committee on foreign affairs, will report a bill in accordance with his resolution, asking for a first class mission to Sardinia. The Envoy to receive $12,000 and the Secretary of Legation $10,000. Sardinian Charge D'Affairs is delighted with the movement.

Railroad officials state that a large amount of bill on the Clinton Bank, of Westernport, Md., (a broker concern) are being forced upon the unwary, and it is believed that a still larger amount is being sent into the West.

Election of Officers of the Michigan Southern Railroad.

TOLEDO, April 25—9 P. M.

At the annual election of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, the following Directors were elected:

Albert Havemeyer, Allen Campbell, Milton Courtright, J. H. Ransom and Henry Keep, of New York; Elisha M. Gilbert, of Utica; Hamilton White, of Syracuse; Nelson Beardsley, of Auburn; Stillman Witt, of Cleveland; John E. Barry, of Constantine; Philo Morehouse, of Elkhart; Wm L Sykes, jr., of Chicago; Wm. Williams, of Buffalo.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, Elisha M. Gilbert was elected President, and Wm. L. Sykes, jr., Vice President.

The officers and employees of the Company presented the retiring President, Geo. Bliss, Esq., a beautiful service of silver plate, and a complimentary letter signed by all the subordinate officers and a large number of the employees.

NEW YORK, April 25.—9 P. M.

Advices from St. Marks, San Domingo, state the recent shocks of earthquakes extended also to that place, where several buildings were demolished and other damage done. During the shocks the inhabitants at andoned their houses and slept in the streets. It is supposed that great damage was sustained in other places. Shocks were also felt by vessels in the harbor causing them to oscillate violently.

NEW YORK, April 25.—9 P. M.

The bark Charlotte Array was seized yesterday, on suspicion of fitting out for a slave voyage.

John A. Dix has been offered the post of commissioner under the Paraguay treaty.

TRAPPING.—Trapping would appear to be a much more profitable business than gold digging, if the following, which we take from the Leavenworth *Despatch*, be received as evidence:

"Two young men from Michigan, Walter Cooper and another, whose name we have forgotten, recently went out on a trapping expedition to the Big Blue, taking with them a lot of "animal traps," a kind of spring gun arrangement. They returned yesterday with $33,000 worth of furs, the result of a two month's trapping tour. We consider this a very profitable business."

THE "DIAMONDS."—We are desired to say that all the lackadaisical stories about the unhappy conclusion of the "Diamond Wedding" is sheer nonsense, and without the slightest foundation.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

The Great Secret at Last Discovered!

JUNIUS JUDSON,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF

JUDSON'S PATENT

GOVERNOR VALVES,

FOR REGULATING THE

MOTION OF STEAM ENGINES,

WARRANTED THE MOST PERFECT Governor or Steam Power in the world, and like all really great inventions, the most simple. Manufactured by Judson & Snow, at Rochester, N. Y., Selye Building, near R. R. Depot.

☞ Shop Rights for sale.

CAUTION TO INFRINGERS.

Patents issued in the United States, Nov. 5th, 1859. Reissued, Jan. 4th, 1854. Second Patent, March 4th, 1851. Patented in Great Britain and the Continent, June 5th, 1851.

This improvement consists in making regulating valves to open with a rapidly increasing ratio of opening, by increasing the width of the opening made in the valve or by accelerating the opening motion of the ordinary valves in use—or by combining increased width of opening, with accelerated valve motion. My patent Valves and Governor are so arranged as to give the resistance to the piston's motion, (or tardard of the engine,) the power to open the valve just the exact amount of aperture necessary to counteract that resistance; and from the aperture, by the addition of equal amount of aperture, notwithstanding that the action of the governors continually decreasing in its effects.

Therefore, I retain the action of valves combined with governors, as heretofore used. And as this effect can be produced by many different mechanical devices, I appropriate to myself the really practical with my improvement, by which infringers have imposed upon the public, I therefore caution and request all persons interested, to examine carefully all alleged improvements in valves or governors, to see if the application of this truth or principle, first discovered and applied by me, is not involved in their arrangements:—and thereby prevent a fraud upon the purchaser and inventor, both of which are at present much annoyed by their piratical depredations. H. H. BRIGHTMAN, Agent, Milwaukee.

oct19d&w6m

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY, P. M., April 25, 1860.

Exchange on the East has been in rather better demand than previously, since the reduction of the rate to 1¼ premium. Produce bills and other first class business paper goes readily at the usual bank discount rates, but names not known to be unexceptionable, are by no means easily negotiated.

We have the following by telegraph from New York to-day:

STOCKS—Money is advancing, and loaned as low as per cent on call. Gal & Chi 67½; B 30; M S gtd 24½; M S 12½; M C 47½; Reading 49⅜; Hudson 41½; Erie 16⅜; do assented 16; N Y C 74½; Harlem preferred 25; Pac Mail 105; Cal 7 per cent Bonds 90; Cal 6s 90; Mo 6s 80½; M S 6s 65.

GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.—The following table shows the traffic on this road for week ending April 20th:

Passengers	$20,954 95
Freight and live stock	24,155 01
Mails, &c.,	1,767 40
Total	$44,435 39
Corresponding week last year	37,575 65
Increase	$ 7,859 74

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY P. M., April 25, 1860.

The principal receipts and exports to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Rail.		By Lake.	
Flour, bbls	184	Mdz. tons	47
Wheat, bus	12,571	Sugar, hhds	5
Barley, bus	208	Tobacco, hhds	18
Oats, bus	223	Molasses, bbls	10
Corn, bus	75	Leather, rolls	59
Hides, pcs	72	Soap, bxs	100
Maple Sugar, lbs	750	Lumber & Timber,	300,000
Butter, lbs	185	Lath, M	20,000
Sundries, lbs	10,657	Pickets	5,000
Eggs, bbls	1	Hoops	31,000

EXPORTS.

Flour, bbls	3,625
Wheat, bus	35,500
Pork, bbls	314
Pork, bbls	79
Eggs, bbls	66
do casks	35
Leather, rolls	26
Mdz, tons	22

There was a very buoyant feeling in the produce market to-day, and prices of wheat took another step upward of 1@2c. About 1,500 bbls of flour, and better than 30,000 bushels of wheat changed hands. The prices reported for flour ranged from $5.25 to $5.50 for choice country to best city Extra. No. 1 wheat sold freely at $1.05 in store, and $1.06 delivered. A cargo of No. 1, 15,000 bushels, sold on private terms, understood to be at $1.08 f.o.b. Other articles were neglected, and as far as we know, unchanged in prices.

Freights on wheat came down another cent. The schr. *Mosquito* was chartered for wheat to Oswego at 7c ₱ bus. The rate on flour to New York, by steam on lakes, is now 70c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, APRIL 21TH.—Receipts: By river—109 sks barley, 9,660 sks corn, 482 bbls flour, 750 sks oats, 406 sks rye, 2,657 sks wheat. By railroad—22 sks barley, 257 sks corn, 208 bbls flour, 43 sks oats, 142 sks wheat. The *Democrat* thus reports the market:

FLOUR—Sales of 1,000 bbls city superfine, yesterday on p. t.—understood to be $5.40; 216 bbls extra at $5; 10 bbls double extra at 6.50; 70 bbls low grade at $4, 100 sacks fine at $2.85; 175 sks city superfine at $2.75; and 400 sacks limited at $4.85@.

WHEAT—Sale of 665 sacks spring and club at $1.03 @$1.09; 1,457 sks club at $1.10@1.11, 10 sacks do at $1.12½; 170 sks fair fall at $1.20@1.23; and 257 sks prime and choice red at $1.25@1.28.

CORN—Sales 555 sks common mixed at 45@47c; 580 sacks mixed at 50c, part delivered; 993 sks mixed and yellow at 51@52c delivered; 300 sks mixed at 50c, delivered; 665 sks mixed at 51c; 305 sks mixed red and white at 54@55c; 210 sks white at 57c; 615 sks white at 58@59c, delivered; and 291 sks white at 60c.

OATS—Market dull and 1@1½c lower. Sales of 437 sacks prime at 35c; 265 do good at 42½c; 146 do prime, in second-hand gunnies, at 43c, and 241 sacks do, in new gunnies, at 44c.

BARLEY—Sale of 90 sks spring on p. t.

RYE—Sale of 406 sks prime at 57½c, including sks.

PROVISIONS—Very dull. The only sales reported were 45 hhds shoulders, in salt, at 6c; 20 casks sides in salt at 8¼c; 250 pcs bacon, loose shoulder 6½c, hams 12c, clear sides 9½c; 18 pkgs lard at 9½c.

WHISKEY—Sales of 200 bbls in three lots at 18c, currency; 328 bbls in lots at 19¼c, currency; 45 bbls at 18½c; and 150 bbls at 18½c, thirty days and interest.

HIDES—Dry flint 14c; green salted 7c.

HAY—Sales of 128 bales fair at 60c; 240 bales good at 65c; 357 bales good and prime at 70c, and 50 bales prime at 75c.

TALLOW—Sales of 35 bbls country, in lots, at 9½@9¾c ₱ lb.

CHICAGO MARKET, APRIL 24TH.—Receipts of the articles named, at Chicago, yesterday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,725
Wheat, bus	7,760
Corn, bus	64,615
Oats, bus	1,995
Barley, bus	1,550
Rye, bus	60

The *Press & Tribune* says:

The Corn market to-day was again active and buoyant, and we note a still further advance of 1c. Upwards of 120,000 bus were sold at 43½@43½c for River afloat; 47@48c for No. 1 in store; 45@46c for No. 2, and 46c for Rejected—the market closing firm. Wheat was also active and the market advanced 1@1½c, with a good demand for speculation and shipment—sales being liberal at $1.00¾ for No. 1 Spring; $1.04@1.04½ for No. 2 Spring, and $1.11 for choice Club on track.—Oats were in better demand and a shade firmer, with sales at 31@31¾c for No. 1 in store. Rye scarce and firm. Barley in good demand at previous prices. Seeds quiet.

Freights were quiet and unchanged. Only two vessels were reported, at 8½c for wheat to Kingston, and 8c for corn to Buffalo.

BUFFALO MARKET, APRIL 25TH.—(From the *Commercial Advertiser.*)—FLOUR—Market quiet, and steady. Sales 400 bbls, at $4.85@5.25 for Canadian for new and $5.50 @5.75 for old; some Illinois and Wisconsin $5.50 @5.62½ for extra Indiana and Ohio; and $5.87½@6.00 for double extra Indiana and Ohio; $5.75 for do Michigan.

WHEAT—Firmer but very quiet. Sales 500 bus Canada club at $1.12, and 2,500 bus Milwaukee club on private terms.

CORN—Charges to arrive are still offering at 50c, but we hear of no sales. The sales reported to-day during the morning amount to 1,400 bus at 50@50½c, but no round lots are offering 49@50c below these figures, they form but a poor indication of the real state of the market.

CINCINNATI MARKET APRIL 23RD.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday morning says:

We did not discover any new feature of importance in the general markets to-day. In provisions there was a moderate demand for mess pork at $17.50 for city brands; holders continuing, however, to ask, in most cases, $17.50. Of bacon 70 hhds sides sold at 9¾c, and a small lot of shoulders at 7½c. Sales of 100 bbls lards—kettles, part at 10½c; the latter part at? Indianapolis, at 9½c ₱ lb. Sides are held at 8¾@9¼c. Bulk meats are more inquired for, and are held with more firmness than bacon. Holders candidate for 9½@9¾c for barrel hams, but nothing over 10½c has been realized so far. Flour firm at $5; 50@5.60 for superfine. Holders are not free sellers. The light receipts inspire confidence. Whiskey declining 2c on small sales to-day to 17½c. In the meantime there is a fair business doing in groceries, at 14@14½c for coffee; 7½@8¾c for sugar and 45@46c for molasses. No change in grain. The receipts and exports of provisions for the week are, in the aggregate, below the average movements. The exports of flour were 700 bbls in excess of the receipts. Of wheat 19,000 bushels were received and only 2,400 bus exported. A large proportion of the former was western spring which meets but little favor in this market.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, April 25—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 584 bbls. Market firm and active. Sales 200 bbls "White Lilly" superfine at $4.65 on track; 150 bbls "Prairie du Sac Steam Mills" Extra at $5.25 f. o. b.; 200 bbls "Niagara" do at $5.40; 500 bbls "Mazomanie" Extra at $5.35 on track; 600 bbls "Stone" do at $5.50 f. o. b.; 100 bbls country Extra on p. t.

WHEAT—Receipts 12,871 bus. Sales 5,000 bus No. 1 in store at $1.05; 1,250 bus do delivered at $1.06; 2,550 bus do old receipts in store at $1.04; 6,000 bus do do on p. t.; understood to be at $1.08; 8,000 bus Club, by samples, at $1.07; 900 bus do at $1.08; 950 bus do at $1.09; 300 bus do at $1.10; 700 bus Extra at $1.11; 350 bus do at $1.11½; 1,250 bus do at $1.12.

OATS—Receipts 245 bus. Market dull at 30@31c.

BARLEY—Receipts 208 bus. Sales 50 sacks better than No. 1 at 75c; 150 sacks do at 75c; 50 bus do at 75c. Best qualities worth 80c, but not so firm.

CORN—Shelled 47@48c.

RYE—56@58c.

HIDES—Green 6¾@7c; green salted 7@7¾c; dry salted 13 @14c; dry flint 14c.

GRASS SEED—Timothy $2.50@2.80 for good to prime; Clover $4@4.25.

POTATOES—35@40c for common to very choice.

BUTTER—Sales 7,000 lbs common firkin at 85c.

SPIRITS—Highwines 19c; whiskey 16½@17c.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—April 24.—489 bbls flour, 6,902 bus wheat, 170 bus barley, 3 bbls eggs, 6 bus corn, 177 bus potatoes, 45 bus oats, 14 hides, 1 pelt, 70 bdls shingles, 1,000 feet lumber, 1 ox, 5,548 lbs sundries.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—April 25—145 bbls flour, 3 bbls eggs, 2,570 bus wheat, 72 bus corn, 22 bus oats 600 lbs sundries, 273 lbs butter.

RECEIVED BY MIL. WAT. & B. V. R. R.—April 25—2,150 bus wheat, 1 bbl eggs, 55 hides, 25 bus barley, 1,119 lbs sundries, 212 lbs butter, 750 lbs maple sugar.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & HOR. R. R.—April 25.—1,640 bus wheat.

From the Press and Tribune.

Weekly Review of Chicago Lumber Market.

Tuesday Evening, April 24.

The receipts of lumber, lath and shingles during the week ending April 21, with comparative statistics, will be found in the following table:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, &c.

Week ending Apr. 21.	Week previous.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time last year.
Lumber, ft...	3,854,000	4,651,000	15,091,000	22,527,000
Shingles, No.	2,511,000	711,000	42,476,000	46,738,000
Lath, pcs	450,000	240,000	1,252,000	1,675,000
Timber, ft...	850,000	66,000	501,000	196,000
Posts, No	14,000	14,000	71,000	99,000
Pickets, No	7,000		101,000	13,000

LUMBER—From the above table it will be seen that there is an increase of about 1,500,000 feet in the receipts during the past week, and about 700 000 ft. more, shipped—which indicates greater activity. The business during this week among the dealers has been brisker, and prices a shade firmer, particularly for fencing, which is rather scarce and almost the only article inquired for. At the beginning of the week there were few sales at $1.50, but since then an advance of fifty cts has taken place—the range being $1.50@$. Common boards are in limited request at $1.60@$, and extra lots command $2.25. But little demand exists for upper qualities and the market is quiet and unchanged. Flooring is in fair request, and more active at previous prices. Altogether there is a more hopeful state of affairs among the dealers, and there is a better disposition to push their stocks, which are now unusually low.

SALES OF CARGOES.—The receipts of lumber during the middle of the week were light, and the offerings were few, but on Sunday and Monday 1,400,000 and 900 feet were received, and quite a large number of cargoes were thrown on the market, and prices show a slight decline on the rolling figures a week ago. The great bulk of the receipts so far have consisted of mixed cargoes of east shore lumber, generally of inferior quality; some of which have been eagerly purchased by country dealers at about yard prices, and in some cases over. City dealers are still purchasing with caution; but their stocks have run so low that they have been compelled to buy more freely than formerly. The chief inquiry has been for strips, both by city and country dealers, and fair cargoes have been sold at $6.75@7.25. The following are some of the sales made since the date of our last weekly review: cargo of schr. Poland, from Grand Traverse, strips, at $7 cash; and one cargo to arrive at the same figure; cargo of schr. Rand, from Muskegon, half strips, at $6.75, half cash; cargo of schr. Signet, from Kalamazoo, mixed, at $5 and $6.50; cargo of schr. Telegraph, from White Lake, mostly strips, at $6.62½, cash; cargo of schooner Josephine Dresden, from White Lake, mixed, at $6.50, cash; cargo of schooner Wyoming, from Grand River, mixed, at $6.60 cash; cargo of schooner Mary, from Grand River, rafted, at $6.25, half cash, balance in 60 days; cargo of schooner Manistee, from Manistee, half strips, at $7, cash; cargo of schooner Westchester half strips, from Grand River, at $6.50, cash; cargo of schooner Magic, from Grand River, all strips, at $7.25, cash; two cargoes per schooner Blue Bird, from Grand River, rafted, at $6.50, cash; cargo of scow Storm, mixed from White Lake, at $6.50, cash; cargo of scow Kewaunee, from Grand River, at $6, cash; cargo of schooner Crusader, from Kalamazoo, strips, at $7.75; cargo of schooner Little Belle, from White Lake, boards and plank, at $5.75, cash; cargo of schr. Levant, joists and scantling, from Grand River, at $5.75. Besides these we have a contract for 800,000 feet Manistee lumber, cut to order, to arrive at $8.

THE LUMBER REGIONS.—There is little of importance from the lumber districts. The intelligence published in our last review from Saginaw and the east shore of Lake Michigan, that logs were in the deep water, has been confirmed by several dealers who have been there and returned. Eastern buyers were there, but they were very cautious about contracting, and the lumber manufacturers were rather dull. From Green Bay we have nothing but complaints about dry weather, low streams, and but few logs down. From Muskegon we hear that about 12,000,000 feet have come down, but little or no prospect of a speedy rise in the streams. The supply of Grand River and adjacent points will be regulated, as it was last year, by the demand. If prices are fair, they will have loggers in the woods during the summer months.

SHINGLES.—The receipts of shingles during the past week have been light and the demand fair. We hear of several cargoes of Manistee shingles being sold at $1.75@2 afloat, and prime sawed shingles from the east shore at the same figure. Prime Grand River shingles are in good request, and we have to report a sale of 600,000 per schooner Wyoming at $2.12½. Several round lots of the same were sold off the dock at $2.25.

NEW YORK MARKET

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Five cents better, but demand checked by the advance. The basis being in effect 5.15 for Eastern and home trade, with some little demand for the British Provinces. Exporters and speculators have in a great measure withdrawn from the market. Sales 6000 bbls at 5.05@5.10 for lower grades; 5.15@5.20 for fancy and extra State and Ohio; 5.30@5.45 for superfine western; 5.55@5.60 for common to medium ex western; 6.10@6.40 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; market closing very quiet. Canadian flour firm with a fair business doing. Sales 1200 bbls at 5.00@5.25 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady, with small sales at 3.90@4.40 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Receipts 12,871 bus. Sales 5,000 bus No. 1 in store at $1.05; 1,250 bus do delivered at $1.06; 2,550 bus do old receipts in store at $1.04; 6,000 bus do do on p. t.; understood to be at $1.08; 8,000 bus Club, by samples, at $1.07; 900 bus do at $1.08; 950 bus do at $1.09; 300 bus do at $1.10; 700 bus Extra at $1.11; 350 bus do at $1.11½; 1,250 bus do at $1.12.

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RYE—56@58c.

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GRASS SEED—Timothy $2.50@2.80 for good to prime; Clover $4@4.25.

POTATOES—35@40c for common to very choice.

BUTTER—Sales 7,000 lbs common firkin at 85c.

SPIRITS—Highwines 19c; whiskey 16½@17c.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, April 25th, 1860.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven, 13 pass, 35 tons sundries, 1 pkg liquor, 5 bbls sugar, 3 sacks corner, 22 bbls 10 hf-bbls and 36 bxs tobacco, 13 bbls molasses, 21 kgs nails, 100 bxs soap

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 13 pass, 9 horses, 20 tons sundries

Steamer Gazelle, Eudin, Two Rivers, 5 tons mdze, 50 rolls leather

Schooner Three Sisters, Smith, Grand Haven, 3 pass, 30m barrel hoops, 25 cords weave bolts

Schooner Harrison, Leigh, Manistee, 30m sq feet timber, 10m lath

Schooner Flora Watson, Harrison, Buffalo

Schooner Sacramento, Mansfield, Manistee, 5 pass, 85 m feet lumber, 30m lath, 5m pickets

Schooner Florence, Freeze, Grand Haven, 70m feet lumber

Schooner Josephine Lawrence, Olson, Muskegon, 60m feet lumber

Propeller Ogontz, Dougall, Green Bay

CLEARED.

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven

Steamer Gazelle, Eudin, Two Rivers

Steam tug Gordon Grant, Parks, Memphis, Tenn

Schooner Three Sisters, Smith, Grand Haven, 2 bbls flour, 5 tons bran

Schooner Mediterranean, Musely, Oswego, 1,300 bus wheat, 957 bbls flour

Schooner C. Harrison, Leigh, Manistee

Schooner, Sacramento, Lambert, Manistee

MARINE ITEMS.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

SALE OF THE GORDON GRANT.—Col. ROBINSON sold his propeller tug *Gordon Grant* to-day to a Pittsburgh firm, who will take her to Memphis, on the Mississippi, where she will be used in towing coal barges. This class of tug boats is becoming popular in the South, the *Grant* being the third or fourth one which has been bought from these waters to go there. They are Philadelphia built boats, and are remarkable for strength, speed and economy in fuel. We are sorry to miss the handsome and smart little *Grant* from her accustomed place in this river.

ARRIVALS AT BUFFALO.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday evening says:

The propeller *Cuyahoga* and a number of sail vessels have been lying outside the harbor since Saturday, awaiting a favorable turn in the ice to make port. Some of them will undoubtedly get in during the course of the day.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.—The following vessels passed Detroit, during the 24 hours ending 2 P. M. Tuesday:

Up—Propellers Rocket, Bay State, Magnet; schooners Robert Emmett, Carthagenia, Belle Sheridan, and brig Rio Grande.

Down—Barks Massillon, Essex; schrs, Julia Smith, Dane, Delos De Wolf, Fairfield, Peoria, Live Yankee, Fulton, D. C. Dickinson.

Wind N. W., fresh; weather cool and cloudy.

FIRST PROPELLER FROM BUFFALO.—The propeller *Rocket*, of the Buffalo and Green Bay Line, passed Detroit yesterday, being the first propeller of the season direct from Buffalo. The Buffalo harbor must therefore be at least partially open.

DISASTERS ON LAKE HURON.—The Detroit *Tribune* of yesterday contains the following items:

The schooner Cortland, while endeavoring to get under way from the dock, yesterday, at Point Austin, drifted around on a reef of rocks where she still lay as the Forest Queen passed. The propeller Fogle, which came along shortly after, thinks it probable she may have got off. She is owned by E. W. Hudson, Esq., of this city.

ANOTHER SCHOONER ASHORE.—Capt. Frink of the schr. Peoria, which passed down this morning, reports seeing a white vessel ashore on the Canada shore, off Shelbygone, on Lake Huron. She had a signal of distress flying at half mast, and to all appearances was bound down.

Machinery.

WISCONSIN IRON WORKS CO.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we are prepared to do all kinds of Foundry Work and Finishing in the best and cheapest manner. Our stock of Patterns is large; Mill Gearing of all descriptions; Flouring, Grist, Saw, Lumber and Shingle Mill Patterns. Our Gears and Screw Mills are made for horse or steam power, as may be wanted. Railroad Castings in general. Road Scrapers and ten different Plows. We are also planning; we do our own work.

W. H. SWEENY,
H. J. GEELINGS.

P. S.—All orders addressed to the undersigned, at the old stand of A. J. Langworthy, on the Canal, will receive prompt attention.

Patterns and Castings,

AT NO. 2 SPRING STREET,

OPPOSITE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

I WILL MAKE TO ORDER, PATTERNS and Models for every variety of Machinery and Manufacture, &c., &c., &c. I will also furnish

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

In large or small quantities. Light Machinery and designs in iron and wood will receive particular attention.

A. STONER, Milwaukee.

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BEST WHEEL

Presidential Election!

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN

IS AT HAND!!

Let Every Republican Prepare for the Conflict!!

Circulate Truth among the People!!

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL

Six Months for Less than Cost of Paper and Printing!!!

READ AND BE CONVINCED!

The approaching campaign is to be a memorable one. The battle will be fought gallantly between the friends and the enemies of Freedom, and the ground contested inch by inch. In view of these facts, it is apparent that the dissemination of Republican papers and documents becomes of vast and vital importance. In order to furnish the WEEKLY SENTINEL to the people of the North-West, during the Campaign of 1860, we have concluded to offer the paper, FROM THE 16TH OF MAY TO THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER, at the following unprecedented liberal terms:

One copy for - - - - -	$0 50
Twenty Copies, (to one address)	$9 00
Fifty " " " -	$20 00
One Hundred do " " -	$35 00

These terms will barely cover the cost of paper before it is printed; but we have determined to put the price so low that every individual Republican, or organized Club, in this or adjoining States, will use their best endeavors to scatter the SENTINEL broadcast in their particular localities, and thus accomplish more than by the circulation of *ten times* as many documents in any other form. Every Campaign subscriber will receive the Proceedings of the National Convention, to be held in May, and full returns of the election in November.

We need not urge upon our Republican friends the importance of placing this sheet in the hands of all. Let NO VOTER, or family in the State, be without the SENTINEL during the Campaign. Wherever *facts* are read, and the people have access to *truth*, Republicanism prevails.

Send in your orders as early in May as possible. ☞ Address

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

MILWAUKEE, April 9, 1860.

☞ REPUBLICAN PAPERS in this State, with whom we exchange, will please publish the above, or the substance of it, one or two times, and thereby lay us under additional obligation for favor.

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Bryant's Tasteless Vermifuge.
THE MOTHER'S HOPE.

Fretful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something must be wrong within,"
The distressed parent cried.
"Worms," the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, rhubooze,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. mar19d1m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold in year by in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. jel5d19dw&twly

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

EXERCISES AN INFLUENCE OVER Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from the first dose.

Price $1. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. mar19d1m

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the *Cure*. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west

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H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!

AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by

WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.,
No. 335 Broadway, New York.
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Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

THIS GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE was first introduced by Dr. McClintock, when Dean of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it; and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. mar19d1m

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CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NO. 134 EAST WATER STREET, UNtil May 1st. Twenty thousand dollars of ready made clothing in hand will be sold at private sale at reduced prices. Three per cent, cash, over 60, business 90, all made of the very best English and French cloths and cassimeres. Call and judge for yourselves. Also a stock of books, standard works which should be in every family, will be sold at reduced prices. The store where I now am, I have rented for one month, it is two doors below Strickland & Co.'s book store. After May 1st, I shall remove to No. 101 East Water street, in store next to J. W. Ledyard's wholesale and retail family grocery store, and directly opposite Mitchell's Bank. The goods will be exposed for sale on from 7½ o'clock, a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., having no gas fixtures up it will not pay to put them up for so short a time. CALEB WARD.
march City Auctioneer.

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Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.

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AD. OHSWALDT'S WIGS AND TOUPEES

AT NO. 100 LAKE ST., NEAR DEARborn Street, Chicago, are superior to any others in all the Western States. They are easy, durable and elegant, not shrinking off the head nor turning up behind; the only place where they are understood and can be made properly. Persons residing at a distance can have

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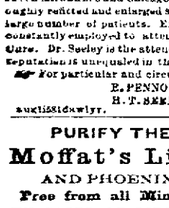
With the certainty of a perfect fit, by taking the following measures.



FOR WIGS.
1. The round of the head.
2. From the Forehead to the Neck.
3. From Ear to Ear.
4. From Ear over the Crown to Ear.

FOR TOUPEES:
1. The round of the head.
2. From Forehead to extent of bald spot.
3. From Ear to Ear.
4. Across the bald place over the crown.

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To clubs of four (to one address) per annum... 6 00
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Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
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"OUR WEE WHITE ROSE."

BY GERALD MASSY.

All in our marriage garden
Grew starling up to God,
A bonnier flower than ever
Sucked the green warmth of the sod.
Oh! beautiful unfathomably,
Its little head unfurled;
Life's crown of sweetness was our wee
White Rose of all the world.

From out a gracious bosom
One bud of beauty grew;
It fed on smiles for sunshine
And tears for dainty dew;
Aye, nesting warm and tenderly
Our leaves of love were curl'd
So close and close about our wee
White Rose of all the world.

Two flowers of glorious crimson
Grew with our Rose of light;
Still kept the sweet Heaven-wafted slip
Her white stainless flame.
I' the wind of life they danced with glee
And reddened as they whirl'd;
White, white and wondrous grew our wee
White Rose of all the world.

With mystical faint fragrance
Our house of life she filled—
Revealing each some fairy tow'r
Where winged hopes might build,
We saw—though none like us might see—
Such precious promises pearl'd
Upon the petals of our wee
White Rose of all the world.

But evermore the halo
Of angel light increased,
Like the mystery of moonlight
That folds some fairy feast.
Snow-white, snow-soft, snow silently,
Our darling bed unearled,
And dropt I' the grave—God's lap—our wee
White Rose of all the world.

Our Rose was but in blossom,
Our life was but in spring,
When down the solemn midnight
We heard the spirits sing—
"Another bud of infancy,
With holy dews imparadised!"
And with their hand they bore our wee
White Rose of all the world.

You scarce could think so small a thing
Could leave a loss so large:
Her little light such shadow fling
From down to sunset's margo.
In other Springs our life may be
In bannered bloom unfurled,
But never, never snatch our wee
White Rose of all the world.

THE SAILOR'S DREAM.

One beautiful Sunday afternoon, I was walking the quarter deck of a fine ship running down the Northern trades. William Thornton, an old, weather-beaten sailor, was at the wheel, and I could hear him occasionally, humming the air of "Black Eyed Susan," when my back was toward him. He was an excellent helmsman, and kept the ship to her course as true as the needle to her pole. Although it is still, as it was then, contrary to rule, to enter into conversation with the man at the wheel, yet observing William smile and raise his hat upon "mine hairs," I asked him sympathetically: "What are you thinking about, William?"

"About my sweetheart, sir."

"Are you going to get married when you return?"

"I was never married, sir, nor never will be, if I should live a thousand years, yet I have a sweetheart. It's just forty years this day since I saw her, and I never saw her but once. But what interest can you have in an old salt's love dreams?"

"Go ahead, William, tell me about this sweetheart. I'm in my love myself and can sympathize with you."

"Well, sir, it is just forty years this day since I strolled into one of the biggest churches in Broadway, and was invited to a seat in a grand pew by an elderly gentleman. There were two ladies with him. One of them, the moment our eyes met, said as plainly as eyes could speak, 'I'm glad to see you again.' I was sure I had seen her before; I felt that we were old playmates, but for the soul of me I could not tell where. I could hardly take my eyes off her, she looked so good. When the services commenced she put a prayer-book in my hand, and pointed to the lesson for the day. I was young then, sir, and good-looking, too, and had about as much self-conceit as most young men, but the more I looked at that sweet girl the less I thought of myself. When the services were over, I followed her to the door of the carriage, and could not help saying, as the gentleman handed her in, 'God bless you, my sweet angel!' and to my surprise, instead of being offended, she replied, 'Thank you, sir, and may He bless you too.' The gentleman raised his hat to me and smiled. 'Good-bye, Jack,' he said, 'good luck to you.' It was the voice of a sailor; he was, no doubt, a retired sea captain. Both the ladies, though I had neglected one entirely, bowed to me out of the carriage window. In a moment they were gone, and I never saw them from that time to this, yet from that day to this I have truly loved that sweet girl!"

"Did you ever try to find out who she was?" I inquired.

"No, sir, what was the use? I felt myself a poor, ignorant sailor, hardly able to write my own name, and was not silly enough to think that such a lovely girl could care anything about me. Thinking about her took all the self-conceit out of me."

"But you said you thought you had seen her before; how was that?"

"It was only in a dream, sir. I never saw her before. Now, as I'm growing old, I have been thinking seriously about trying to be good, that I may meet her in Heaven. Every Sunday, for forty years, has the scene in that church, been before me, and every time I think upon my sweet girl, she looks more lovely than ever. I could never think of marrying with her image ever present in my mind. Do you think, sir, it is possible for an old sinner like me to be good enough to go to Heaven?"

"Why not, William?"

"I'll tell you why. About eight years ago I left the sea, for then I dreamed that I saw my dear angel go to Heaven, and tried to be good; I worked along shore with niggers and stevedores, and had over two thousand dollars that I saved, so I got along very comfortably. I joined the church and thought I had got religion, when a rascally deacon cheated me out of fifty dollars. I was so thundering mad that I gave the fellow an awful hidding, and before he could set the law dogs on me, I was at sea again. I think now that I did very wrong, but I'm so hard-hearted that I can't in my soul forgive the fellow to this day.

My sweet angel tells me in my dreams that I must forgive him, and that if I wish to join her I must be good.

He said much more, but the above affords a glance at his inner life, and shows the purity of his soul. It must not be thought that he was a whining old fool; on the contrary he was a man of dauntless courage; bold even to recklessness, and quick to resent an insult. No men are thrown more upon their resources for mental food than seamen.—For weeks, and even months, sky and water are their only companions; and long voyages, when they have watch-and-watch, their labor is very light. It is then their minds dwell upon the pleasant scenes of the past and make the dross of earth appear divine. Bill Thornton's case is not singular. Almost every sailor has some beauteous love-dream, and hence the reason why so few of them marry. The ideal has more charms for them than the real.

With all their faults, sailors are not bad men. As a class, in a rude way, they love the true, the beautiful and the good, and are proverbial for their generosity. May they all go to heaven at last.

Furniture and Upholstery.

AUGUST FLERTZHEIM,

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FINE & COMMON FURNITURE.

UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Oneida Street, North Side,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE BRIDGE. ap14d1t

FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURchased the entire interest of August Flertzheim and Geo. Geo. K. Kimball, in the Firm of

NOYES, FLERTZHEIM & CO.

Will continue the

Furniture and Upholstery

Business in all its branches at the

OLD STAND,

And he hopes, by constant attention to business to merit what has been so liberally bestowed on the old Firm, the patronage of his friends and the public generally. WM. A. NOYES.
oct14d&3m

The Spring and Summer Term

—OF—

RACINE COLLEGE

WILL OPEN APRIL 7TH, TO CONtinue until July 25th.

For terms, &c., apply to Rev. James DeKoven, Racine College, Racine. mar3,30d2mo

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TERMS: PER QUARTER OF THIR teen weeks, twice a week, $20.00; Per quarter, of thirteen weeks, once a week, $10.00. Orders may be left at Mr. Humpstead's Music Store, at the office of G. Von Deutsch, and with the subscriber, No. 387 Third Street, opposite the Lutheran & St. Paul Church.
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HAS BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AG'T for the State of Wisconsin, for the sale of Longworth's celebrated Wines, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has about 25,000 dozen on hand, and invites the attention of Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and all others in want of his Sparkling and Champagne Wines and Brandies, as they will be sold at manufacturer's prices, thereby saving freight and exchange. They will be sold by the case or dozen only. His wines are warranted pure, for Sacramental purposes, or any other desired. SAMUEL S. JOHNSON,
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CHAMPAGNE.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE, OF THE above well-known brand, is unsurpassed for its rich bouquet and general excellence.

The varieties of brands of champagne tend greatly, no doubt, to confuse the purchaser; but lovers of good and genuine wine, must look for "Heidsieck & Co." in full on the label, as well as on the corks and capsules.

"Thos. Hine & Co." Brandy Vintage, 1840. Connoisseurs of "the Brandies have pronounced this to be fully equal, if not superior to any imported into the United States during the last twenty years. The above may be obtained of

J. W. LEDYARD,
16 East Water street,
Wholesale Dealer in Imported Brandies, Wines and Liquors, and Havana Cigars. mar21

Scheidam Gin.

50 CASES PURE HOLLAND GIN, DIrect from Rotterdam, and imported by me, per schooner M. S. Scott, now in store and for sale, cheap. Lovers of good gin will find this superior in quality and flavor to any ever before offered in this city. It will be remembered that the Schooner M. S. Scott left Milwaukee for Hamburgh, June, 1859, and returned February, 1860.

Those wishing pure, unadulterated Liquors for medicinal purposes would do well to call and examine my stock, which for quality is unsurpassed by any in the West.

For sale in quantities to suit: Casks, Demijohn, or Bottle. J. W. LEDYARD,
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PALE CREAM ALE,

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XXX AMBER ALE.

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SEGARS AND TOBACCO,

FROM HAVANA, NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.

As my stock of Goods is now as complete as ever before, I should like to enjoy the patronage of all my former customers, friends, and the public in general again.

A large quantity of Segars and Tobacco, partly injured by the fire, will be sold at very low prices.
jy4

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PALE, BITTER, AND AMBER ALES,

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I thank the public for past favors and recommend my successors as gentlemen who will do all in their power to please. H. W. FOWLER.
mar27j1d1y1tapp

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HAVE THE LARGEST AND MOST complete assortment of

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HAMBURGH CHEESE, and, in fact, all articles kept in a really first-class Family Grocery, and at prices and quality that can't be beat. We would emphasize, but prefer our friends to call and see for themselves. We are determined to sustain our reputation for attending to the wants of our customers with the same promptness and integrity that has characterized "THE OLD CORNER STORE" for the last seventy six years. HUNN & CROSBY.
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I have completed an arrangement which will enable me to constantly supply my customers with the choicest of Butter, from the best Walworth County dairies, at the lowest market prices.

My Stock of Wood and Willow Ware, comprising all kinds, sizes and qualities of Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Wash Boards, Brooms, Whips, Rugs, Mats, Dusters, Toys, &c., &c., I have marked down lower figures than the same kinds of Goods have ever been sold in this city.

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Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Seine Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Aug16d81dly.

ICE FOR PIKE'S PEAK.

TENTS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, &c. All sorts and sizes made to order and sent to any part of the country, by

L. T. CHASE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Corner East Water and Chicago Sts.

TO TRUNK MAKERS & SADDLERS

5,000 YARDS CANVASS, ALL NUMbers, 22 to 42 inches wide, in store and for sale cheap. dec3 L. T. CHASE & CO.

HIDE ROPE, HAY ROPE AND BALING TWINE, in lots to suit, cheap for cash, by
nov10 L. T. CHASE & CO.,
Corner East Water & Chicago Sts.

SAMUEL F. KNIGHT'S

Excelsior

GROCERY STORE,

WISCONSIN STREET,

UNDER THE BAPTIST CHURCH

THE PROPRIETOR SOLICITS A

CALL AT HIS NEW STORE,

Where may be found the best and cheapest family supplies in the city. ap26d1&3m

F. D. ALLCOTT. A. B. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

22 Chestnut Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge
dec18d98d1y

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store on East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he offers low to cash, or prompt paying customers. He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.
Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859 ap25d65dm

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

Fall--136 East Water Street--1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE DAILY RECEIving direct from the manufacturers, additions to their stock, and with

Goods of their own Manufacture,

Keep it the most full and complete in the market. We keep our prices uniformly at the bottom of the market and will satisfy those who favor us with a call, that we have the facilities, as well as the disposition to please all who will give us a trial.

In stock may be found at all times every description of

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE,

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
TRUNK TRIMMINGS,
PATENT AND OIL MELLED LEATHERS,
ENAMELLED CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS, LACES, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

All styles of Harness, Collars, Blankets, Whips, Bells, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags.

All the above and many goods not mentioned we offer at many styles and qualities, and always at the lowest prices in the West.

Milwaukee, 136 East Water Street.

je13d29d&wly GEO. DYER & CO.

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE

143 East Water Street.

WE HAVE NOW NOW IN STORE A very large and ample assortment of

Coach and Saddlery Hardware,

To which we would invite the attention of purchasers. In the stock can be found every article required by the manufacturer, consisting in part of

Common and Fancy Hames;
Patent Gig and Self-Adjusting Trees;
Collars of every variety;
Patent and Enameled Leather;
Damasks, Laces, Silks, Fringes, &c.;
Coach and Buggy Lamps;
Springs, Axles and Malleable Iron;
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, &c.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to the sale of Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, and receive our goods direct from first hands, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade and the manufacturer unsurpassed by any other house in the West.

A call is respectfully solicited at

143 East Water Street.

nov29d143d1y BARNES BROTHERS.

CHARLES F. MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF INVISIBLE

WIGS, TOUPEES,

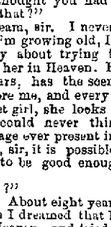
AND

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKS, &c.,

Cor. Biddle and East Water Sts., Mil.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to call the public attention to his Establishment and Stock, which will be found superior to any in the Western Country. All the great improvements in the construction of WIGS, HEAD-DRESSES, BANDEAUS, BRAIDS, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKS, &c., are used by him, particularly by his ventilating work.

☞ WIGS or TOUPEES made to order, with the certainty of a perfect fit by taking the measure as here directed:



No. 1—Round the head.
No. 2—From temple to temple, below the crown.
No. 3—The hair on the forehead to the poll of the head.
No. 4—Ear to ear.
Address,
CHAS. F. MILLER,
Corner E. Water and Biddle Sts., Mil.

ov24d&2y

POWDER AND SHOT.

A. H. GARDNER & CO.,

NO. 17 WISCONSIN STREET,

Wholesale dealers in all kinds of

SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER,

SHOT, LEAD, PERCUSSION CAPS, AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

The highest price in cash paid for Shipping Furs.

AGENTS FOR WISCONSIN SHOT CO.

☞ Powder sent in Fire Proof Magazines, delivered at our store, to vessel, or shipped free of expense
A. H. GARDNER. [aug16d44d1y] N. S. DODGE.

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy16d29d1y

MILWAUKEE TIMBER YARD.

ONE MILLION FEET.

S. BATCHELDER,

MANUFACTURER OF NORWAY AND White Pine Timber, has established a yard on River St., foot of Martin, for the sale of the above Norway Pine Piles, and Bill Stuff. Also of timber furnished to order. Jy27s13d1y.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also,

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawn or unsawn, to suit customers.

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and blacksmith purposes, please give me a call. We will sell at Cleveland prices, delivered on board vessel, the best and cheapest Steam and Blacksmith Coal now in the market, being proprietors of an extensive Coal Mine, and receiving daily at Cleveland, are prepared to sell as low as anybody.

☞ Office of Empire Wood and Coal Yard, corner of Oneida and River Streets, Milwaukee, Wis. aug22d68d1y

LAMBERTON'S

WOOD, HAY, AND HOP MARKET,

N. W. Corner West Water and Clybourn sts.

Office with Mabbett & Breed.

BEST SEASONED WOOD, ALL KINDS Cut and split, ready for use. Every description of BALED PRESSED HAY, and a large lot of NEW EASTERN HOPS of first quality.

All warranted, and delivered free in any part of the city at short notice. G. H. LAMBERTON.
my16d84d1y

Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

Great Display of Piano Fortes,

OF

HALLET & DAVIS, IN BOSTON; OF A. H. GALE & CO., IN NEW YORK, AND OTHERS.

MELODEONS,

OF MASON & HAMLIN, IN BOSTON,

Sheet Music and Musical Instruments,

—AT—

A. B. VAN COTT'S

New Music Store, on Main St.,

NEXT TO WISCONSIN ST.

PIANOS FOR RENT CONSTANTLY ON hand.

Highest Prices allowed for old Pianos in exchange for new ones.

The high reputation that Pianos and Melodeons of the above named factories have gained all over the Eastern States, is the best guarantee that purchasers with the reports of the musical judges, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and Musicians, and that of the Press, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of the receiving a superior instrument, worthy to be patronized by the public. jy29

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY

J. S. FARRINGTON,

No. 131 Spring St., Milwaukee, Wis.

IS NOW MANUFACTURING Pianos of all styles, and at prices to suit the times. Work warranted to equal any eastern made instruments both in Tone and finish.

N. B.—Tuning and Repairing of all kinds of musical instruments well and promptly done. jan16s91d1y

NEW METHOD FOR THE MELODEON —to which is added a collection of new and popular songs, and a variety of Psalms and Hymn tunes. Just Published; price $1.

H. N. HEMPSTED,
march 12 Music Dealer, 173 East Water Street

THE SHILLING SONG BOOK—A COLlection of one hundred and seventy-five of the most favorite National, Sentimental and Comic Ballads of the day, at H. N. HEMPSTED'S
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ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTARIES, PREludes, &c., Interludes for the Organ, Harmonium and Melodeon, by C. C. CONVERSE, at H. N. HEMPSTED'S
march 12 Music Store, 173 East Water Street.

ONE HUNDRED OPERATIC MELODIES for the Flute. Price 50 cents. H. N. HEMPSTED'S,
march 12 Music Store, 173 East Water Street.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S GENUINE

Sewing Machines.

General Depot for the North-West

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Newhall House, - - - Milwaukee.

HAS COME! HAS COME! HAS COME! The Good Time has Come! SINGER'S No. 2 Sewing Machine

Can now be had for.....$100
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☞ "For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and thoroughly developed Sewing Machine in the World."—*N. Y. Sunday Times & Gazette.*

☞ Family Sewing Machines from Fifty to Seventy-five Dollars.

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The best Family Machines in use, with IMPROVED HEMMER, forming different widths of hem, stitching, gathering, felling and sewing, all at the same time. Also, all the Standard Machines at greatly reduced prices, of I. M. SINGER & CO., of New York.

☞ Machine Twist of every quality, Needles, Bobbins, Shuttles, &c., and every article used or appertaining to Singer's Machines, can be had at this Agency. Also, machines repaired at the shortest notice, and extra gearing furnished for machines, of every description, with a full set.

Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.,
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CELEBRATED NOISEL